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THE SIS

DATA ANALYSIS
OF
THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

by

Ernest John Joseph Caron

December 1970

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United States Naval Postgraduate School



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Data Analysis
of
The Naval Reserve Force Study Questionnaire

by

Ernest John Joseph Caron
Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve
B.S., Southeastern Massachusetts University, 1962

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
December 1970

ABSTRACT

Questionnaires given to reserve officers and men from all Naval Districts and from the Naval Air Reserve were analyzed to determine their attitudes toward many aspects of the Naval Reserve Program.

Those respondents who have had extended service (over six years) tended to select answers considered indicative of a favorable attitude toward the Naval Reserve than did those personnel having less than six years of service.

Thirteen percent of the respondents selected answers that they neither liked the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. Of the people answering in this way, 62% were from the grades E-3 and E-4.

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1. INTRODUCTION

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 1001.7c of 28 Oct 1969 states, in part, that the mission of the Naval Reserve is "to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the active naval forces, in time of war or national emergency, or when otherwise authorized by law." [Title 10 USC, Section 262].

The instruction further states that the Naval Reserve shall be organized, administered, trained and supported to provide a high degree of qualification and readiness of the forces designated to meet mobilization requirements.

A. BACKGROUND

In August 1969 a Naval Reserve Force Study in the form of a 160-question questionnaire was initiated. Seven thousand eighty-five questionnaires were distributed to the cadre throughout all the Naval Districts and Naval Air Reserve Components in the country.

B. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The original purpose of the study was to provide an assessment of opinions and to eventually make recommendations for possible improvements in the Naval Reserve program with respect to readiness, recruiting, retention and adequacy of training.

This author has analyzed the responses to a portion of the questionnaire, namely that portion which deals with individuals' impressions of the Naval Reserve, the overall training program, attitudes toward active duty and the reasons individuals gave for joining the Naval Reserve.

C. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The population consisted of all naval reservists assigned to drill units. The sample was drawn from the Naval Reserve Mobilization Center data bank. It was drawn from those personnel who were members of units comprising the Naval Reserve as now constituted. The sample included male and female personnel; pay and non-pay personnel, commissioned and enlisted; members of the surface/subsurface Naval Reserve and the Naval Air Reserve; and members of the Selected Reserve and Phased Forces Component. Only flag officers and warrant officers were excluded. The decision to exclude these ranks was made by the Naval Reserve Force Study Group. A stratified random sampling procedure was used to select the sample of naval reservists. This sample constituted five percent of all drilling naval reservists.

II. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE SAMPLES

A questionnaire answered by a stratified, random sample of officers, men and women in the Naval Reserve, was the source of data for this study.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire (Appendix A) was developed by the Naval Reserve Force Study Group. The questionnaire addresses twenty-five subject areas that are of interest to the Naval Reserve.

The first section ascertained background information such as the respondent's age, residence, race, number of dependents, income bracket, nature of employment, kind of civilian employer, and educational background.

The second section was oriented toward determining personal feelings toward the Navy and the Naval Reserve.

The third section indicated the district or the Naval Air Reserve training unit to which the respondent was attached.

The fourth section determined the means by which the respondent first entered the military.

The fifth section was for the purpose of ascertaining the respondent's naval background, such as:

- a) his designator/rating,
- b) age upon entering the military service,
- c) years of military service for pay purposes,
- d) the number of satisfactory years of military service creditable for retirement,
- e) grade,

- f) expiration of present Ready Reserve enlistment,
- g) how long since serving on active duty
- h) component to which the respondents were attached,
and
- i) the number of drills attended during the past six months
(February to August 1969).

The sixth section examined the information the respondent had received concerning the Naval Reserve.

The seventh section sought the respondent's feelings toward the Naval Reserve.

The eighth section attempted to determine the influence of participating in the Naval Reserve on:

- a) the reservists' marriages,
- b) their family lives, hobbies, education, and job advancement,
and
- c) their qualifications for their civilian employment.

This section also addressed the effects promotions and drill pay had on the respondents' participation in the Naval Reserve.

The ninth section attempted to get a feeling for the respondents' attitudes toward the Naval Reserve Instructors.

The tenth section sought the respondents' opinion toward Naval Reserve classroom sessions.

The eleventh section determined their recent experiences with Naval Reserve practical or on-the-job training.

The twelfth section examined the respondents' recent experiences with Naval Reserve training equipment and training aids.

The thirteenth section attempted to obtain the respondents' overall attitudes toward the Naval Reserve training program.

The fourteenth section asked questions about active duty for training while the fifteenth section concerned itself with active duty.

The sixteenth section consisted of one question dealing with recognition from superior officers.

The seventeenth section attempted to determine:

- a) if the respondent felt that the Naval Reserve served a useful purpose,
- b) if the respondent would have joined the Naval Reserve had there been no draft pressure,
and
- c) the primary reason for initial entry into the Naval Reserve.

The eighteenth section was aimed at determining the most and least significant reasons attributing to the respondent's success in advancement in pay grade while the nineteenth section questioned the most and least significant training in the Naval Reserve received during the past three years.

The twentieth section was directed toward the commissioned officer, and questioned:

- a) the compatibility of mobilization billet to designator,
- b) the Navy or Naval Reserve's usage of the respondent's civilian training, experience, and skills,
and
- c) whether his civilian training, experience, and skills would make a more meaningful contribution to the on-going, peacetime work of the Regular Navy.

The twenty-first section contained one question concerning the Naval Reserve's 2 x 6 program.

The twenty-second section concerned itself with travel to the Training Center or Naval Air Station/Naval Air Reserve Training Unit.

The twenty-third section asked those personnel who are either irregularly attending drills or not attending at all, to determine the most important reason and the next most important reason for their lack of attendance.

The twenty-fourth section contained one question to determine their feelings about being recalled to active duty.

The twenty-fifth section asked miscellaneous questions concerning drill attendance.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLES

Originally there was only one sample, consisting of 3678 officers, men and women in the Naval Reserve. This sample was then subdivided into seven subgroups. This was done to compare the various groupings with each other as well as with the total sample.

It will become obvious to the reader that the sums of the number of respondents to some of the questions are not always in agreement. The reasons for these discrepancies will be covered in Chapter III.

1. Entire Sample Population

a. Description Of The Sample

The entire sample contained responses from 3678 officers, men and women, in the Naval Reserve.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-1a Marital Status

Married	2513
Single	1144

Table II-B-1b Educational Background

High School Graduates	3389
Bachelor's Degree	1233
Master's Degree	543

Table II-B-1c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	71
19-20 years old	349
21-22 years old	431
23-24 years old	444
25-26 years old	310
27-28 years old	202
29-30 years old	177
31-32 years old	176
33-34 years old	150
35-36 years old	162
37-38 years old	154
39-40 years old	165
41-42 years old	134
43-44 years old	170
45-46 years old	138
47-48 years old	150
49-50 years old	77
51-54 years old	131
54 or older	79

Table II-B-1d Distribution By Grade

06 - 96	E9 - 32
05 - 258	E8 - 57
04 - 393	E7 - 315
03 - 322	E6 - 286
02 - 66	E5 - 654
01 - 16	E4 - 568
	E3 - 319
	E2 - 251
	E1 - 14

The number of respondents with less than six years of military service was 1589 or approximately 43.3% of the sample. (This particular time element was chosen since it is a good indication of those personnel who are still fulfilling their first obligation.)

Table II-B-1e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	264
1 year but less than 2	188
2 years but less than 3	174
3 years but less than 4	379
4 years but less than 5	269
5 years but less than 6	315
6 years but less than 7	157
7 years but less than 8	120
8 years but less than 9	100
9 years but less than 10	95
10 years but less than 12	169
12 years but less than 14	183
14 years but less than 16	192
16 years but less than 18	192
18 years or more	801
Did not know	68

Table II-B-1f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	174
3rd	323
4th	337
5th	272
6th	289
8th	276
9th	542
11th	253
12th	207
13th	160.
14th	10
15th	3
17th	6
Overseas	5

2. Officers

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 1173 responses from officers in the Naval Reserve Program.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-2a Marital Status

Married	1025
Single	141

Table II-B-2b Educational Background

High School Graduates	1137
Bachelor's Degree	1014
Master's Degree	483

Table II-B-2c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	7
19-20 years old	11
21-22 years old	15
23-24 years old	23
25-26 years old	40
27-28 years old	83
29-30 years old	99
31-32 years old	106
33-34 years old	78
35-36 years old	99
37-38 years old	83
39-40 years old	103
41-42 years old	73
43-44 years old	81
45-46 years old	63
47-48 years old	66
49-50 years old	44
50-54 years old	54
55 or older	43

Table II-B-2d Distribution By Grade

06	-	96
05	-	258
04	-	393
03	-	322
02	-	66
01	-	16

The number of officers with less than six years of military service was 181, or approximately 15.4% of the officer sample. Those officers with 18 or more years of military service represent 36.4% of the sample of officers.

Table II-B-2e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	20
1 year but less than 2	20
2 years but less than 3	22
3 years but less than 4	32
4 years but less than 5	35
5 years but less than 6	52
6 years but less than 7	39
7 years but less than 8	58
8 years but less than 9	45
9 years but less than 10	39
10 years but less than 12	77
12 years but less than 14	91
14 years but less than 16	99
16 years but less than 18	97
18 years or more	428
Didn't know	15

Table II-B-2f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	46
3rd	127
4th	104
5th	82
6th	87
8th	91
9th	150
11th	77
12th	88
13th	43
14th	3
15th	0
17th	4
Overseas	3

3. Rated Men

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 1912 responses from rated men and women in the Naval Reserve Program.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-3a Marital Status

Married	1370
Single	533

Table II-B-3b Educational Background

High School Graduates	1688
Bachelor's Degree	181
Master's Degree	49

Table II-B-3c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	5
19-20 years old	56
21-22 years old	268
23-24 years old	350
25-26 years old	254
27-28 years old	115
29-30 years old	77
31-32 years old	68
33-34 years old	71
35-36 years old	63
37-38 years old	71
39-40 years old	62
41-42 years old	60
43-44 years old	88
45-46 years old	75
47-48 years old	84
49-50 years old	33
50-54 years old	77
55 or older	36

Table II-B-3d Distribution By Grade

E9	-	32
E8	-	57
E7	-	315
E6	-	286
E5	-	654
E4	-	568

The number of rated men with less than six years of military service was 886, or nearly 46.3% of the sample of rated men.

Table II-B-3e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	8
1 year but less than 2	46
2 years but less than 3	95
3 years but less than 4	294
4 years but less than 5	204
5 years but less than 6	239
6 years but less than 7	98
7 years but less than 8	60
8 years but less than 9	53
9 years but less than 10	56
10 years but less than 12	91
12 years but less than 14	90
14 years but less than 16	92
16 years but less than 18	95
18 years or more	377
Didn't know	15

Table II-B-3f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	97
3rd	155
4th	193
5th	142
6th	153
8th	139
9th	290
11th	138
12th	94
13th	82
14th	7
15th	1
17th	2
Overseas	2

4. Non-Rated Men

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contained 584 responses from non-rated men and women in the Naval Reserve Program.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-4a Marital Status

Married	114
Single	469

Table II-B-4b Educational Background

High School Graduates	561
Bachelor's Degree	38
Master's Degree	11

Table II-B-4c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	59
19-20 years old	282
21-22 years old	146
23-24 years old	69
25-26 years old	16
27-28 years old	4
29-30 years old	1
31-32 years old	4
33-34 years old	1
41-42 years old	1

Table II-B-4d Distribution By Grade

E3	-	319
E2	-	251
E1	-	14

Table II-B-4e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	236
1 year but less than 2	122
2 years but less than 3	55
3 years but less than 4	51
4 years but less than 5	30
5 years but less than 6	24
6 years but less than 7	19
7 years but less than 8	2
8 years but less than 9	2
10 years but less than 12	1
12 years but less than 14	2
14 years but less than 16	1
Didn't know	38

The number of non-rated men with less than six years of military service was 518, approximately 88.7% of the sample of non-rated men.

Table II-B-4f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	31
3rd	41
4th	40
5th	47
6th	49
8th	45
9th	102
11th	38
12th	25
13th	34
15th	2

5. Those Personnel Who Like The Navy And The Naval Reserve (YES YES)

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 2721 responses and represents 72.4% of the total sample of officers, men and women, in the Naval Reserve Program. YES YES is used extensively throughout the remaining chapters. This abbreviation defines those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve. All of these people were placed in the group designated YES YES group because it was desired to investigate the responses to the questionnaire by separating the entire sample, not only by rank, but also by attitude toward the Navy and Naval Reserve.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-5a Marital Status

Married	2073
Single	636

Table II-B-5b Educational Background

High School Graduates	2481
Bachelor's Degree	1069
Master's Degree	447

Table II-B-5c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	49
19-20 years old	213
21-22 years old	176
23-24 years old	191
25-26 years old	170
27-28 years old	148
29-30 years old	150
31-32 years old	162
33-34 years old	142
35-36 years old	157
37-38 years old	144
39-40 years old	158
41-42 years old	131
43-44 years old	164
45-46 years old	135
47-48 years old	146
49-50 years old	75
50-54 years old	128
55 or older	79

Table II-B-5d Distribution By Grade

06 - 88	E9 - 29
05 - 242	E8 - 54
04 - 381	E7 - 310
03 - 270	E6 - 272
02 - 47	E5 - 447
01 - 10	E4 - 241
	E3 - 134
	E2 - 165
	E1 - 10

Table II-B-5e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	162
1 year but less than 2	100
2 years but less than 3	77
3 years but less than 4	160
4 years but less than 5	126
5 years but less than 6	160
6 years but less than 7	114
7 years but less than 8	105
8 years but less than 9	92
9 years but less than 10	85
10 years but less than 12	161
12 years but less than 14	175
14 years but less than 16	184
16 years but less than 18	184
18 years or more	783
Didn't know	50

The number of respondents with less than six years of military service was 785, or about 28.8% of the sample.

Table II-B-5f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	120
3rd	246
4th	269
5th	187
6th	224
8th	206
9th	419
11th	159
12th	166
13th	122
14th	9
15th	2
17th	5
Overseas	2

6. Those Personnel Who Like The Navy But Do Not Like
The Naval Reserve (YES NO)

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 277 responses and represents 7.5% of the total sample of officers, men and women, in the Naval Reserve Program. YES NO is used extensively throughout the remaining chapters. This abbreviation defines those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-6a Marital Status

Married	142
Single	134

Table II-B-6b Educational Background

High School Graduates	259
Bachelor's Degree	59
Master's Degree	16

Table II-B-6c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	2
19-20 years old	18
21-22 years old	73
23-24 years old	72
25-26 years old	50
27-28 years old	24
29-30 years old	14
31-32 years old	4
33-34 years old	3
35-36 years old	2
37-38 years old	6
39-40 years old	3
41-42 years old	1
45-46 years old	1
47-48 years old	2
50-54 years old	2

Table II-B-6d Distribution By Grade

06 - 0	E9 - 0
05 - 5	E8 - 0
04 - 9	E7 - 2
03 - 34	E6 - 5
02 - 4	E5 - 75
01 - 1	E4 - 91
	E3 - 38
	E2 - 12
	E1 - 1

Table II-B-6e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	13
1 year but less than 2	15
2 years but less than 3	15
3 years but less than 4	48
4 years but less than 5	56
5 years but less than 6	75
6 years but less than 7	16
7 years but less than 8	9
8 years but less than 9	4
9 years but less than 10	3
10 years but less than 12	4
12 years but less than 14	2
14 years but less than 16	2
16 years but less than 18	5
18 years or more	10

The number of respondents with less than six years of military service was 222, approximately 80% of the sample.

Table II-B-6f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	13
3rd	23
4th	33
5th	28
6th	19
8th	19
9th	42
11th	27
12th	6
13th	12
14th	1
17th	1

7. Those Personnel Who Do Not Like The Navy But Do
Like The Naval Reserve (NO YES)

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 167 responses and represents 4.5% of the total sample of officers, men and women, in the Naval Reserve Program. NO YES is used extensively throughout the remaining chapters. This abbreviation defines those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-7a Marital Status

Married	69
Single	98

Table II-B-7b Educational Background

High School Graduates	156
Bachelor's Degree	29
Master's Degree	18

Table II-B-7c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	3
19-20 years old	36
21-22 years old	45
23-24 years old	34
25-26 years old	24
27-28 years old	4
29-30 years old	3
31-32 years old	3
33-34 years old	4
35-36 years old	1
37-38 years old	1
39-40 years old	2
43-44 years old	2
45-46 years old	1
47-48 years old	1
49-50 years old	2
50-54 years old	1

Table II-B-7d Distribution By Grade

06 - 3	E9 - 0
05 - 10	E8 - 1
04 - 0	E7 - 3
03 - 7	E6 - 4
02 - 4	E5 - 32
01 - 2	E4 - 46
	E3 - 33
	E2 - 21
	E1 - 0

Table II-B-7e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	26
1 year but less than 2	26
2 years but less than 3	21
3 years but less than 4	20
4 years but less than 5	21
5 years but less than 6	17
6 years but less than 7	9
7 years but less than 8	3
8 years but less than 9	4
9 years but less than 10	1
12 years but less than 14	2
14 years but less than 16	4
16 years but less than 18	2
18 years or more	4
Didn't know	6

The number of respondents with less than six years of military service was 131, approximately 78.5% of the sample.

Table II-B-7f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	6
3rd	14
4th	6
5th	10
6th	17
8th	22
9th	18
11th	14
12th	7
13th	6

8. Those Personnel Who Neither Like The Navy
Nor The Naval Reserve (NO NO)

a. Description Of The Sample

This sample contains 477 responses and represents 13% of the total sample of officers, men and women, in the Naval Reserve Program. NO NO is used extensively throughout the remaining chapters. This abbreviation defines those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve.

b. Background Statistical Analysis

Table II-B-8a Marital Status

Married	209
Single	267

Table II-B-8b Educational Background

High School Graduates	465
Bachelor's Degree	59
Master's Degree	16

Table II-B-8c Distribution By Age

17-18 years old	16
19-20 years old	80
21-22 years old	130
23-24 years old	143
25-26 years old	64
27-28 years old	26
29-30 years old	7
31-32 years old	5
33-34 years old	1
35-36 years old	1
37-38 years old	1
41-42 years old	1
43-44 years old	2

Table II-B-8d Distribution By Grade

06 - 3	E9 - 2
05 - 1	E8 - 1
04 - 3	E7 - 0
03 - 7	E6 - 3
02 - 6	E5 - 98
01 - 0	E4 - 184
	E3 - 112
	E2 - 51
	E1 - 0

Table II-B-8e Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

Less than one year	57
1 year but less than 2	45
2 years but less than 3	60
3 years but less than 4	147
4 years but less than 5	64
5 years but less than 6	61
6 years but less than 7	17
7 years but less than 8	1
9 years but less than 10	2
10 years but less than 12	4
14 years but less than 16	1
18 or more	4
Didn't know	12

Table II-B-8f Distribution
By Naval District

1st	32
3rd	36
4th	28
5th	45
6th	28
8th	29
9th	60
11th	51
12th	27
13th	20
15th	1
Overseas	3

9. Collective Analysis Of Background Statistical Analysis

In this section all columns in the tables will be labeled as follows:

- a. I - Total Sample
- b. II - Officer Sample
- c. III - Rated Men
- d. IV - Non-Rated Men
- e. V - Those Personnel Who Like The Navy And
The Naval Reserve (YES YES)
- f. VI - Those Personnel Who Like The Navy But
Do Not Like The Naval Reserve (YES NO)
- g. VII - Those Personnel Who Do Not Like The Navy But
Do Like The Naval Reserve (NO YES)
- h. VIII - Those Personnel Who Neither Like The Navy
Nor The Naval Reserve (NO NO)

Table II-B-9a Sample Sizes

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
3678	1173	1912	584	2721	277	167	477

Table II-B-9b Marital Status

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Married	2513	1025	1370	114	2073	142	69	209
Single	1144	141	533	469	636	134	98	269

Table II-B-9c Educational Background

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
High School Graduates	3389	1137	1688	561	2481	259	156	465
Bachelor's Degrees	1233	1014	181	38	1069	59	29	59
Master's Degrees	543	483	49	11	447	16	18	16

Table II-B-9d Distribution By Age

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
17-18 years old	71	7	5	59	49	2	3	16
19-20 years old	349	11	56	282	213	18	36	80
21-22 years old	431	15	268	146	176	73	45	130
23-24 years old	444	23	350	69	191	72	34	143
25-26 years old	310	40	254	16	170	50	24	64
27-28 years old	202	83	115	4	148	24	4	26
29-30 years old	177	99	77	1	150	14	3	7
31-32 years old	176	106	68	4	162	4	3	5
33-34 years old	150	78	71	1	142	3	4	1
35-36 years old	162	99	63	0	157	2	1	1
37-38 years old	154	83	71	0	144	6	1	1
39-40 years old	165	103	62	0	158	3	2	0
41-42 years old	134	73	60	1	131	1	0	1
43-44 years old	170	81	88	0	164	0	2	2
45-46 years old	138	63	75	0	135	1	1	0
47-48 years old	150	66	84	0	146	2	1	0
49-50 years old	77	44	33	0	75	0	2	0
50-54 years old	131	54	77	0	128	2	1	0
55 or older	79	43	36	0	79	0	0	0

Table II-B-9e Distribution By Grade

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
06	96	96	-	-	88	0	3	3
05	258	258	-	-	242	5	10	1
04	393	393	-	-	381	9	0	3
03	322	322	-	-	270	34	7	7
02	66	66	-	-	47	4	4	6
01	16	16	-	-	10	1	2	0
E9	32	-	32	-	29	0	0	2
E8	57	-	57	-	54	0	1	1
E7	315	-	315	-	310	2	3	0
E6	286	-	286	-	272	5	4	3
E5	654	-	654	-	447	75	32	98
E4	568	-	568	-	241	91	46	184
E3	319	-	-	319	134	38	33	112
E2	251	-	-	251	165	12	21	51
E1	14	-	-	14	10	1	0	0

Table II-B-9f Distribution By
Time In The Military Service

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Less than one year	264	20	8	236	162	13	26	57
1 year but less than 2	188	20	46	122	100	15	26	45
2 years but less than 3	174	22	95	55	77	15	21	60
3 years but less than 4	379	32	294	51	160	48	20	147
4 years but less than 5	269	35	204	30	126	56	21	64
5 years but less than 6	315	52	239	24	160	75	17	61
6 years but less than 7	157	39	98	19	114	16	9	17
7 years but less than 8	120	58	60	2	105	9	3	1
8 years but less than 9	100	45	53	2	92	4	4	0
9 years but less than 10	95	39	56	0	85	3	1	2
10 years but less than 12	169	77	91	1	161	4	0	4
12 years but less than 14	183	91	90	2	175	2	2	0
14 years but less than 16	192	99	92	1	184	2	4	1
16 years but less than 18	192	97	95	0	184	5	2	0
18 or more	801	428	377	0	783	10	4	4
Didn't know	68	15	15	38	50	0	6	12

Table II-B-9g Distribution By Naval District

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1st	174	46	97	31	120	13	6	32
3rd	323	127	155	41	246	23	14	36
4th	337	104	193	40	269	33	6	28
5th	272	82	142	47	187	28	10	45
6th	289	87	153	49	224	19	17	28
8th	276	91	139	45	206	19	22	29
9th	542	150	290	102	419	42	18	60
11th	253	77	138	38	159	27	14	51
12th	207	88	94	25	166	6	7	27
13th	160	43	82	34	122	12	6	20
14th	10	3	7	0	9	1	0	0
15th	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	1
17th	6	4	2	0	5	1	0	0
Overseas	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	3

III. DATA COLLECTION

A. DESCRIPTION OF RETURNED DATA

The answers to all questions were either one or two alphabetic characters in length. Each response was to be written in the appropriate box on the answer sheet. (See Appendix B). All alphabetic characters were used in the questionnaire with the exception of "G", "I", "O", and "Q". They were eliminated to avoid confusion with other letters which are somewhat similar in appearance.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PUNCHED DATA

The data from the completed answer sheets were converted into Extended Binary Coded Decimal Information Code (EBCDIC) on IBM 5081, 80 column data cards. Three cards contained all the answers to the questions with the first four columns of each card reserved for the sequence or form number. The 75th column on each card was reserved to identify the card number (i.e., 1, 2, or 3) and the last five columns indicated a job number (28502) which was never used by the author. There were three double-lettered answers on the first card and two on the third card. Questions one to 64 spanned columns five to 71 on card one, while questions 65 to 128 spanned columns five to 68 on card two. Questions 129 to 160 spanned columns five to 38 on card three. None of the five double-lettered answers appeared in the same columns.

C. DISCREPANCIES IN PUNCHED DATA

After having read all the data from cards onto a tape (one tape was easier to handle than 11,353 IBM cards) and receiving a hard copy for reference, the author ran the data through a program called "SCREEN".

(This program is explained further at the beginning of Chapter 5.) This program will accept data and run various tests providing all cards (in this case, three) are present for each respondent and that they are in the same sequence for each respondent. The program did not run initially with these data and upon closer inspection of the data on the hard copy printout, the following discrepancies were found:

- a) Some sets of data were missing one or two cards.
- b) Some sets had identical sequence numbers and the author did not want to make a decision as to which sets were the correct ones.
- c) Some sets were missing more than one card number.
- d) Some sets had two cards with the same card number.

The original data set contained 3,714 records. After discarding all of the questionable data, 3,678 records remained. A total of 36 records or approximately 108 cards were discarded in this process. This loss represented only about one percent of the entire sample.

An ungrouped frequency count of all the characters that were punched for each question was then obtained. Besides the illegal characters of "G", "I", "O", and "Q", (of which "G" was the worst offender), other strange characters such as "&" were encountered.

All the statistical packages that were to be used in this analysis required numerical data, therefore all legal characters (letters excluding "G", "I", "O", and "Q") were translated into numeric characters. All unwanted characters were converted to blanks.

After developing the frequency count for all questions, the valid responses were distinguished from invalid responses. A quick inspection of the responses to all of the questions was made and the following important discrepancies noted. (Only questions with 15 or more invalid responses had been noted):

<u>Question Number</u>	<u>Number of invalid responses</u>	<u>Question Number</u>	<u>Number of invalid responses</u>
14	16	20	17
22	41	27	34
30	87	32	37
34	32	35	34
37	82	38	33
40	82	41	56
43	44	46	44
59	56	61	27
74	26	76	15
107	38	111	23
133	18	136	26
143	19	145	41
146	26	153	22

The above discrepancies were the only errors so far mentioned which cannot be unequivocally attributed to the key punch operator, for it was possible that the respondent may have, for instance, written an "L" as his choice when only "A" or "B" were acceptable.

Besides the discrepancies mentioned thus far, the author noted other problems which may have indicated either poor key punching or non-legal responses.

Blatant discrepancies observed were:

- a) Question 26 contained 962 officer designator responses with 148 blank responses. The maximum possible total of officer responses was thus 1110, but Question 31, which was concerned with grades, contained 1151 responses from people whose answers indicated they were officers.
- b) Question 70 had contained 174 responses to "I am not employed." Question 75 had 290 responses to the same choice.
- c) Question 33 had 576 respondents answer "Never on active duty." Question 129 had 469 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

Question 130 had 477 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

Question 131 had 500 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

Question 132 had 456 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

Question 133 had 490 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

Question 134 had 462 respondents answer "Never served on active duty."

- d) Question 139 had 1322 respondents answer "I have not been advanced in pay grade during the past three eyars," while question 140 had 1329 respondents to the exact same choice.
- e) Question 143 had 2404 responses to "I am not a commissioned officer," while question 144 had 2250 and question 145 had 2374 responses, respectively.
- f) It was interesting to note in the officers' background statistical data that 18 officers reported their ages as being under 21.

Although these are only a few of the discrepancies noted, the author felt that there may have been more errors and problems in the data than those that he found.

IV. DATA CONVERTING PROGRAMS

As was mentioned in Chapter III, Section C, the program called "SCREEN" initially failed to run when tried with the data. Upon closer analysis, it was evident that some of the records needed to be discarded. A PL-1 program called "DLTN" was written (a listing can be found in the Computer Program Section). This program was fairly thorough, but after the second "SCREEN" run it became evident that a few bad records were missed in the first "DLTN" program. A second deletion program was then written and run to locate the remaining few bad records in the data set. After the remainder of the bad records had been discarded this reduced the sample size from 3714 records to 3678 records.

It was soon evident that to use many of the statistical analysis programs, the cleaned up, alphabetic version of the data would have to be used in order to create a new file or data set which would have numeric characters instead of the alphabetic characters. A program called "CHANGE," written in PL-1 had to take into account the five questions which required two alphabetic character strings for answers. Not being very concerned about efficiency in storing the information, the author converted each answer from a single character for the majority of the answers to a two-character, numeric representation for all answers. This meant that in terms of card images, each record was increased from three card images to five card images. This reduced the complexity of the formatting of the data and increased the ease of checking the data when new files were formed. This program replaced the unwanted characters that were key punched with a blank preceded by a minus sign. (The

"SCREEN" program accepts a minus followed by a blank as no response and disregards this response in its analysis). A listing of the program "CHANGE" can also be found in the Computer Program Section.

V. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

Prior to subjecting the data to any statistical procedures, the "SCREEN" program was run. This program was developed by the Statistical Department of the U.S. Naval Personnel and Training Research Laboratory, San Diego, California. Its primary purpose was to provide for a general screening of the raw data from the Naval Reserve Force Study Questionnaire. This program provided such general statistical information as: The number of observations, means, standard deviations, variances, skewness, a test for the significance of the skewness, kurtosis, a test for the significance of the kurtosis, coefficient of variation, average deviation, range, median, frequency distribution, first and third quartiles, and all ten decile values. The "SCREEN" program can handle up to ninety-nine variables and virtually an infinite number of observations on each of the variables.

A. CHI-SQUARE

In analyzing each question, it was desired to see if there were any significant differences in the answers from the different sub-samples or groups when they were taken two at a time. To use the chi-square test, it is necessary for the data involved to be on at least a nominal scale. The data to be analyzed were ordinal in level and therefore exceeded this requirement. The second requirement is that the data in the groups to be tested must be independent. This requirement was met since no respondent was ever represented more than once in any chi-square contingency table. The third requirement is that the frequencies to be tested must be in discrete categories. This requirement was also met since the data were

from separate and discrete answer categories. See reference 1 for further discussion of chi-square test.

The hypothesis under test was that the two groups differed with respect to the distributions of responses of the group members to the individual questions. In order to have rejected the null hypothesis, it was necessary for the calculated chi-square value to have been greater than the tabulated chi-square value for the chosen significance level at the appropriate degrees of freedom. The .05 level of significance was typically used throughout the analyses.

B. ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Once all of the questions were analyzed individually, it was desired to test the null hypothesis that there were no significant differences among the answers to the questions concerning a particular subject area.

Dixon and Massey state that the one-way analysis of variance tests the hypothesis that the samples (in this case, questions within a subject area) are from populations (in this case, the officers, rated men, etc.) having the same mean. The computations in this procedure give valid results for estimating the variances if the samples are randomly chosen from populations having approximately equal variances. Further, the test of significance using the F distribution for the analysis of variance is known to be valid if the observations are from normally distributed populations with equal variances. Investigations have shown that the results of the analysis are changed very little by moderate violations of the assumptions of normal distribution and equal variance. See reference 2 for further discussion on one-way analysis of variance.

In order to reject the null hypothesis, it is necessary for the calculated F statistic to be greater than the tabulated F statistic for

the level of significance being used (and for the appropriate degrees of freedom). The .05 level of significance was used throughout for applications of this statistical technique.

VI. RESULTS

The sample consisted of 3,678 questionnaires (Appendix A is a sample questionnaire) received from officers and enlisted naval reservists.

From the original sample seven groups were created, namely:

- a) OFFICERS¹ (consisting of 1173 officers);
- b) RATED¹ (consisting of 1912 rated men);
- c) NON-RATED¹ (consisting of 584 non-rated men);
- d) YES YES¹ (consisting of 2721 personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve);
- e) YES NO¹ (consisting of 277 personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve);
- f) NO YES¹ (consisting of 167 personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve); and
- g) NO NO¹ (consisting of 477 personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve).

The sums of a, b, and c total to 3,669 and the sums of d, e, f, and g total to 3642. Neither of these two sums equalled the total sample which implied that from the entire sample, nine respondents did not indicate their rank while 36 respondents did not indicate their like or dislike toward the Navy and/or the Naval Reserve as indicated by their responses to questions 19 and 20.

A. IMPRESSIONS OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

The personnel in the Naval Reserve feel that their training is quite

¹This notation will be used extensively throughout this chapter.

a bit less effective than in the Regular Navy and is quite a bit less "real Navy" but they are willing to forsake these two objectives in favor of opportunity for promotions and drill pay.

A one-way analysis of variance, whose null hypothesis that the answers to the questions were homogenous, showed in fact that they were not, since the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 3, is 2.60 while the computed value was 196.96. The answers to the questions on promotions and drill pay were not different to a statistically significant extent, however.

1. Comparison of Naval Reserve to Regular Navy on Overall Effectiveness of Training. Tables VI-A-1a and VI-A-1b

While there was little or no agreement among the various groupings within the original sample, the mean of the entire sample was 2.90, which indicates the average was near, "Naval Reserve has quite a bit less effective training". Fifty percent of the personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve feel that the Naval Reserve is nowhere near as effective in its training as the Navy. Fifty-two percent of the personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve responded to choices 1 and 2. Fifty-one percent of the personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve responded to choices 4 and 5.

2. Comparison of Naval Reserve to Regular Navy for "Real Navy" Atmosphere. Tables VI-A-2a and VI-A-2b

While there was little or no agreement among the various groupings within the original sample, the mean of the entire sample was 2.598. Fifty-five percent of the Non-Rated men responded to choices 1 and 2. Seventy-three percent of those personnel that like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve responded to choices 3 and 4.

Those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve favored the more positive answers while those personnel that don't like the Navy or Naval Reserve tended to be more negative in their answers.

Table VI-A-1a Overall Effectiveness of Training

How nearly do you feel the Naval Reserve is comparable to the Regular Navy in overall effectiveness of training?

1. Naval Reserve has equally effective training.
2. Naval Reserve has somewhat less effective training.
3. Naval Reserve has quite a bit less effective training.
4. Naval Reserve is nowhere near as effective.
5. I don't know.

Table VI-A-1b Summary of Responses to Table VI-A-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	85(7.3%)	219(11.5%)	124(21.3%)
2)	394(33.7%)	604(31.7%)	156(26.8%)
3)	354(30.3%)	517(27.1%)	74(12.7%)
4)	218(18.6%)	368(19.3%)	80(13.7%)
5)	103(8.8%)	194(10.2%)	141(24.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	321(11.8%)	11(4.0%)	42(25.3%)	52(11.0%)
2)	987(36.3%)	32(11.6%)	45(27.1%)	83(17.5%)
3)	748(27.5%)	71(25.7%)	29(17.5%)	91(19.2%)
4)	359(13.2%)	139(50.4%)	20(12.0%)	141(29.7%)
5)	290(10.7%)	21(7.6%)	24(14.5%)	101(21.3%)

Table VI-A-2a "Real Navy" Atmosphere

How nearly do you feel the Naval Reserve is comparable to the Regular Navy in "real Navy" atmosphere?

1. Naval Reserve is just as "real Navy."
2. Naval Reserve is somewhat less "real Navy."
3. Naval Reserve is quite a bit less "real Navy."
4. Naval Reserve is nowhere near as "real Navy."
5. I don't know.

Table VI-A-2b Summary of Responses to Table VI-A-2a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	137(11.7%)	317(16.6%)	143(24.6%)
2)	449(38.3%)	729(38.3%)	180(31.0%)
3)	352(30.0%)	430(22.6%)	97(16.7%)
4)	175(14.9%)	328(17.2%)	86(14.8%)
5)	53(4.5%)	98(5.1%)	72(12.4%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	469(17.3%)	20(7.2%)	35(21.0%)	71(15.0%)
2)	1136(41.8%)	45(16.3%)	52(31.1%)	115(24.3%)
3)	662(24.4%)	81(29.3%)	38(22.8%)	94(19.9%)
4)	295(10.9%)	124(44.9%)	25(15.0%)	134(28.3%)
5)	147(5.4%)	6(2.2%)	15(9.0%)	55(11.6%)

3. Significance of Promotions with Respect to Continuance of Participation in the Naval Reserve.
Tables VI-A-3a and VI-A-3b

The Officers, Rated men, and those personnel who like the Naval Reserve all strongly agree that promotions are one of the most significant factors of continuing in the Naval Reserve Program. These personnel represent a majority of the sample. The means of the above groups agree with the mean of the entire sample which is 2.377. Forty percent of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve feel that promotions have little or no significance to them. Sixty-five percent of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve responded to choices 2 and 3.

Table VI-A-3a Significance of Promotions

In deciding whether or not to continue participation in the Naval Reserve, how significant are promotions to you?

1. They are the most significant factor.
2. They are one of the most significant factors.
3. They are of some significance.
4. They are of little or no significance.

Table VI-A-3b Summary of Responses to Table VI-A-3a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	118(10.2%)	300(15.8%)	142(24.5%)
2)	628(54.2%)	831(43.9%)	224(38.7%)
3)	314(27.1%)	470(24.8%)	116(20.0%)
4)	93(8.0%)	291(15.4%)	94(16.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	411(15.2%)	35(12.9%)	41(24.8%)	72(15.4%)
2)	1395(51.6%)	87(32.0%)	74(44.8%)	108(23.0%)
3)	674(25.0%)	92(33.8%)	32(19.4%)	98(20.9%)
4)	217(8.0%)	55(20.2%)	15(9.1%)	189(40.3%)

4. Significance of Drill Pay with Respect to Continuance of Participation in the Naval Reserve.
Tables VI-A-4a and VI-A-4b

The Rated men and those personnel who like the Naval Reserve strongly responded to choices 1 and 2. Although the Officers' mean was 2.568 it closely agrees with the entire sample mean of 2.368. The non-rated men indicated that drill pay was not as significant in their continuance of participation while those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve indicated drill pay was important in deciding to continue to participate in the Naval Reserve. Fifty-three percent of those personnel that neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve responded to choices 3 and 4.

Table VI-A-4a Significance of Drill Pay

In determining whether or not to continue participation in the Naval Reserve, how significant is drill pay to you?

1. It is the most significant factor.
2. It is one of the most significant factors.
3. It is of some significance.
4. It is of little or no significance.

Table VI-A-4b Summary of Responses to Table VI-A-4a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	126(10.8%)	405(21.2%)	116(19.9%)
2)	499(42.6%)	909(47.6%)	193(33.0%)
3)	330(28.2%)	399(20.9%)	157(26.9%)
4)	215(18.3%)	193(10.1%)	118(20.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	417(15.3%)	61(22.0%)	51(30.5%)	114(23.9%)
2)	1317(48.5%)	97(35.0%)	71(42.5%)	106(22.3%)
3)	686(25.2%)	64(23.1%)	38(22.8%)	91(19.1%)
4)	295(10.0%)	54(19.5%)	7(4.2%)	164(34.5%)

B. NAVAL RESERVE INSTRUCTORS

There was a general tendency for all the personnel within the original sample population, with the exception of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, to agree that at least half of their Naval Reserve Instructors had positive qualities. This statement is substantiated by the fact that the overall mean is 1.705.

A one-way analysis of variance test whose null hypothesis that all the answers to the questions were homogenous showed in fact that they were not, as the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 6, is 2.10 and the computed value was 113.98. Although there were no homogenous subsets of questions found, the chi-square test showed that there were no significant differences in the answers to the individual questions of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. These two groups generally disagreed with the other groups except on the questions dealing with the conscientiousness and the interest of the Naval Reserve Instructor in the Naval Reserve.

Table VI-B-1a Naval Reserve Instructors

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve Instructors?

	Almost all of my instructors have been	Only about half of my instructors have been	Few of my instructors have been
1. Well qualified to teach assigned subject	1	2	3
2. Well qualified as an instructor	1	2	3
3. Good lecturers	1	2	3
4. Good demonstrators	1	2	3
5. Conscientious	1	2	3
6. Helpful to me	1	2	3
7. Interested in the Naval Reserve	1	2	3

Table VI-B-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1. in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	416(57.4%)	659(50.3%)	287(55.1%)
2)	240(33.1%)	428(32.6%)	151(29.0%)
3)	69(9.5%)	222(16.9%)	83(15.9%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1092(59.4%)	68(34.9%)	69(51.1%)	126(34.1%)
2)	572(31.1%)	61(31.3%)	45(33.3%)	135(36.5%)
3)	173(9.4%)	65(33.3%)	21(15.6%)	109(29.5%)

1. Naval Reserve Instructors' Qualification to Teach Assigned Subjects. Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-1b

Over fifty percent of the people in each of the groupings of the personnel within the original sample population, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that almost all of their instructors have been well qualified to teach assigned subjects.

Chi-Square tests were run between:

- a) Officers and Rated men,
- b) Officers and Non-rated men,
- c) Rated men and Non-rated men,
- d) YES YES and YES NO,
- e) YES YES and NO YES,
- f) YES YES and NO NO,
- g) YES NO and NO YES,
- h) YES NO and NO NO
- i) NO YES and NO NO.

A Chi-Square test of the hypothesis that there was no significant difference between two selected samples showed that there was no significant difference between those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with 2 degrees of freedom, is 5.99 while the computed value was 1.64). These two groups have evenly distributed attitudes toward the issue addressed by this question.

2. Naval Reserve Instructors' Qualification as an Instructor. Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-2

At least seventy percent of the people in all the groupings within the original sample population, excluding those who do not like

the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of their instructors were well qualified as an instructor.

A Chi-Square test showed that there was no significant difference between those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with 2 degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 1.66). At least seventy percent of these two groups agreed that no more than half of the instructors were well qualified as an instructor.

Table VI-B-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	326(45.1%)	549(42.0%)	241(46.2%)
2)	308(42.6%)	490(37.5%)	172(33.0%)
3)	89(12.3%)	265(20.3%)	109(20.9%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	912(49.7%)	43(22.3%)	56(41.5%)	101(27.3%)
2)	714(38.9%)	74(38.3%)	45(33.3%)	130(35.1%)
3)	207(11.3%)	75(38.9%)	34(25.2%)	139(37.6%)

3. Naval Reserve Instructors Being Good Lecturers.
Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-3

At least sixty-nine percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample population, excluding those who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of their instructors were good lecturers.

A Chi-Square test showed that there was no significant difference between the rated and non-rated answers (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .092). These two groups have an evenly distributed attitude to this question.

At least seventy-nine percent of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that no more than half of the instructors were good lecturers.

Table VI-B-3
Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	259(35.8%)	408(31.2%)	167(32.0%)
2)	322(44.5%)	502(38.4%)	199(29.9%)
3)	142(19.6%)	395(30.2%)	156(29.9%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	697(38.0%)	29(15.0%)	37(27.4%)	67(18.1%)
2)	772(42.1%)	75(38.9%)	63(46.7%)	106(28.6%)
3)	364(19.8%)	89(46.1%)	35(25.9%)	197(53.2%)

4. Naval Reserve Instructors Being Good Demonstrators.
Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-4

At least seventy-three percent of all the people in groupings within the original sample population, excluding those who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of all their instructors were good demonstrators.

A Chi-Square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of the rated and non-rated men. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level of significance with two degrees of freedom is 5.99, while the calculated value was .761).

There also was no significant difference in the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the calculated value was 4.15). These two groups agreed that no more than half of their instructors were good demonstrators.

Table VI-B-4

Summary of Responses to Question 4 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	265(36.8%)	506(38.7%)	206(39.5%)
2)	343(47.6%)	473(36.2%)	178(34.1%)
3)	113(15.7%)	326(25.0%)	137(26.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	821(44.8%)	32(16.6%)	45(33.3%)	74(20.0%)
2)	718(39.2%)	83(43.0%)	59(43.7%)	127(34.3%)
3)	291(15.9%)	78(40.4%)	31(23.0%)	169(45.7%)

5. Naval Reserve Instructors Being Conscientious.
Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-5

At least seventy percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample population agreed that at least half of all their instructors were conscientious.

Chi-Square tests showed that there were no significant differences between:

- rated and non-rated (the tabulated chi-square value at .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 1.66),
- those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .941).

Table VI-B-5

Summary of Responses to Question 5 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	432(66.8%)	689(52.7%)	258(49.4%)
2)	189(26.2%)	421(32.2%)	178(34.1%)
3)	50(6.9%)	197(15.1%)	86(16.5%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1166(63.6%)	62(32.1%)	67(49.6%)	122(33.0%)
2)	516(28.1%)	79(40.9%)	56(41.5%)	137(37.0%)
3)	152(8.3%)	52(26.9%)	12(8.9%)	111(30.0%)

6. Naval Reserve Instructors Being Helpful To Them.
Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-6

At least seventy-seven percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample population, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of their instructors were helpful to them.

A Chi-Square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of the rated and non-rated men. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.67).

A Chi-Square test also showed no significant difference between those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.31). At least seventy-two percent of the personnel in these groups agreed that no more than half of their instructors were helpful to them.

Table VI-B-6

Summary of Responses to Question 6 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	398(55.7%)	605(46.3%)	264(50.5%)
2)	240(33.6%)	412(31.5%)	150(28.7%)
3)	77(10.8%)	290(22.2%)	109(20.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1058(57.9%)	41(21.4%)	59(43.7%)	101(27.2%)
2)	562(30.7%)	66(34.4%)	52(38.5%)	118(31.8%)
3)	208(11.4%)	85(44.3%)	24(17.8%)	152(41.0%)

7. Naval Reserve Instructors Being Interested in the Naval Reserve.
Tables VI-B-1a and VI-B-7

At least fifty-four percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample population, excluding those personnel who do not like

the Naval Reserve, agreed that almost all of their instructors were interested in the Naval Reserve. Of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve at least seventy-five percent felt that at least half of their instructors were interested in the Naval Reserve.

Chi-Square tests showed that there were no significant differences between:

- a) rated and non-rated men (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while that computed value was .763).
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.28).

Table VI-B-7

Summary of Responses to Question 7 in Table VI-B-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	515(71.2%)	750(57.5%)	311(59.5%)
2)	165(22.8%)	368(28.2%)	140(26.8%)
3)	43(5.9%)	187(14.3%)	70(13.4%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1261(68.8%)	79(40.9%)	74(54.8%)	150(40.5%)
2)	426(23.2%)	77(39.9%)	38(28.1%)	130(35.1%)
3)	144(7.9%)	37(19.2%)	23(17.0%)	90(24.3%)

C. NAVAL RESERVE CLASSROOM SESSIONS

The officers and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve generally gave more favorable answers than those given by other groups. However, the personnel in these two groups felt that only about half of the classroom sessions were stimulating, interesting, well organized and productive.

The rated men felt that at least half of their classroom sessions were objective and informative, on the other hand they felt that no more than half of their classroom sessions were stimulating, interesting, well-organized, productive, or helpful to them.

Although the overall mean was 1.934, the mean of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve was 2.426 and that of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve was 2.391. On the whole, these two groups gave the most negative answers.

A one-way analysis of variance testing the null hypothesis that the answers to all the questions were homogenous showed that they were not, as the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 6, is 2.10 while the calculated value was 105.97. The answers to the questions on being objective and informative, and being interesting, well organized and helpful to them, were not significantly different from one another.

Table VI-C-1a Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions

What has been your experience recently with respect to
Naval Reserve classroom sessions?

	Almost all class- room sessions have been	Only about half of the classroom sessions have been	Few of the classroom sessions have been
1) Objective	1	2	3
2) Stimulating	1	2	3
3) Interesting	1	2	3
4) Informative	1	2	3
5) Well organized	1	2	3
6) Productive	1	2	3
7) Helpful to me	1	2	3

1. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Objective.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-1b

At least seventy-nine percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of all the classroom sessions have been objective.

A Chi-Square test of the hypothesis that there was no difference between two groups showed that there was no significant difference between those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.22). At least seventy-two percent of the personnel from these two groups felt that no more than one half of the classroom sessions had been objective.

Table VI-C-1b
Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	388(53.2%)	505(39.5%)	246(47.7%)
2)	272(37.3%)	506(39.6%)	162(31.4%)
3)	70(9.6%)	268(21.0%)	108(20.9%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	936(51.5%)	42(21.5%)	54(40.6%)	98(27.2%)
2)	673(37.0%)	79(40.5%)	54(40.6%)	132(36.7%)
3)	208(11.4%)	74(37.9%)	25(18.8%)	130(36.1%)

2. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Stimulating.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-2

At least seventy-three percent of the people in all groupings within the original sample felt that no more than half of all classroom sessions had been stimulating.

At least forty percent of all groups, excluding officers and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve, felt that only a few classroom sessions had been stimulating.

A Chi-Square test of the hypothesis that there was no significant difference between two groups showed that there was no significant difference in the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 3.47). These two groups gave the most negative answers and at least sixty-four percent of the personnel of these groups felt that only a few of the classroom sessions had been stimulating.

Table VI-C-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	176(24.1%)	252(19.7%)	106(20.5%)
2)	364(49.8%)	507(39.7%)	193(37.3%)
3)	190(26.0%)	517(40.5%)	218(42.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	479(26.4%)	7(3.6%)	22(16.4%)	20(5.6%)
2)	852(46.9%)	62(31.8%)	57(42.5%)	90(25.1%)
3)	485(26.7%)	126(64.6%)	55(41.0%)	248(69.1%)

3. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Interesting.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-3

At least seventy-three percent of all personnel in each of the various groupings within the original sample, excluding officers and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve, felt that no more than half of all classroom sessions were interesting.

At least eighty-three percent of the personnel in the two above-mentioned groups felt that at least half of the classroom sessions were interesting. Chi-Square tests showed that there were no significant differences between:

- a) rated and non-rated men (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .79).
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 5.93).

Of all the groups, those who do not like the Naval Reserve gave the most unfavorable answers. At least fifty-three percent of all the personnel in these two groups felt that only a few of the classroom sessions were interesting.

Table VI-C-3
Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	249(34.1%)	341(26.7%)	145(28.0%)
2)	366(50.1%)	532(41.7%)	220(42.6%)
3)	116(15.9%)	401(31.5%)	152(29.4%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	649(35.7%)	14(7.2%)	34(25.4%)	31(8.6%)
2)	872(48.0%)	76(39.0%)	62(46.3%)	104(29.0%)
3)	295(16.2%)	104(53.3%)	38(28.4%)	224(62.4%)

4. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Informative. Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-4

At least eighty percent of all personnel in each of the various groupings within the original sample, excluding those groups who do not like the Naval Reserve, felt that at least half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions have been informative. On the other hand, at least seventy-nine percent of the personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who like neither the Navy nor the Naval Reserve felt that no more than half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions were informative.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.51).

Table VI-C-4
Summary of Responses to Question 4 in Table VI-C-1a

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>RATED</u>	<u>NON-RATED</u>
1)	366(50.1%)	477(37.4%)	257(49.6%)
2)	291(39.8%)	530(41.5%)	171(33.0%)
3)	74(10.1%)	269(21.1%)	90(17.4%)

	<u>YES YES</u>	<u>YES NO</u>	<u>NO YES</u>	<u>NO NO</u>
1)	941(51.8%)	30(15.4%)	47(35.1%)	73(20.3%)
2)	697(38.4%)	88(45.1%)	61(45.5%)	143(39.8%)
3)	179(9.9%)	77(39.5%)	26(19.4%)	143(39.8%)

5. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Well-Organized.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-5

Eighty-three percent of the officers, seventy-one percent of the non-rated men, and eighty-one percent of those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve agreed that at least half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions were well-organized.

Seventy-two percent of the rated men, seventy-six percent of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, eighty-five percent of the personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, and eighty-seven percent of the personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that no more than half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions were well-organized.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not

like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.29).

Table VI-C-5

Summary of Responses to Question 5 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	265(36.3%)	357(28.0%)	178(34.4%)
2)	343(46.9%)	521(40.9%)	189(36.6%)
3)	123(16.8%)	396(31.1%)	150(29.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO-	NO YES	NO NO
1)	682(37.6%)	25(12.8%)	32(23.9%)	53(14.8%)
2)	799(44.0%)	61(31.3%)	61(45.5%)	129(36.0%)
3)	334(18.4%)	109(55.9%)	41(30.6%)	176(49.2%)

6. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Productive.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-6

Eighty percent of the officers, seventy percent of the non-rated men and eighty percent of those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve agreed that at least half of the Naval Reserve classroom sessions had been productive.

Seventy-seven percent of the rated men and seventy-nine percent of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve agreed that no more than half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions had been productive.

At least fifty-seven percent of all personnel that do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that few of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions had been productive.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.48).

Table VI-C-6

Summary of Responses to Question 6 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	215(29.4%)	290(22.7%)	167(32.3%)
2)	376(51.4%)	544(42.6%)	196(37.9%)
3)	139(19.0%)	442(34.6%)	154(29.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	595(32.7%)	11(5.6%)	27(20.1%)	34(9.5%)
2)	862(47.4%)	68(34.9%)	62(46.3%)	120(33.4%)
3)	359(19.7%)	116(59.5%)	45(33.6%)	205(57.1%)

7. Naval Reserve Classroom Sessions Being Personally Helpful.
Tables VI-C-1a and VI-C-7

Eighty percent of the officers, seventy-three percent of the non-rated men and eighty percent of those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve felt that at least half of the Naval Reserve classroom sessions had been helpful to them.

Seventy percent of the rated men agreed that no more than half of their Naval Reserve classroom sessions had been helpful to them.

Forty-three percent of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve agreed that only about half of the classroom sessions had been helpful to them.

At least fifty-eight percent of all personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that only a few Naval Reserve classroom sessions were helpful to them.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference in the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. (The tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.02).

Table VI-C-7

Summary of Responses to Question 7 in Table VI-C-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	258(35.6%)	374(29.2%)	200(38.6%)
2)	325(44.8%)	463(36.2%)	182(35.1%)
3)	141(19.4%)	442(34.6%)	136(26.3%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	725(40.0%)	17(8.8%)	39(28.9%)	46(12.8%)
2)	745(41.1%)	58(29.9%)	58(43.0%)	104(28.9%)
3)	343(18.9%)	119(61.3%)	38(28.1%)	210(58.3%)

D. NAVAL RESERVE PRACTICAL OR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

At least fifty percent of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that the Naval Reserve practical or on-the-job training had very few of the qualities listed in Table VI-D-1a. This is substantiated by the overall averages of these two groups which were 2.437 and 2.432, respectively.

The rated men felt that the practical or on-the-job training had not been objective, advanced, well-planned, properly conducted, or effective. However, they felt that only about half of their Naval Reserve practical or on-the-job training was helpful and interesting.

All groups tended to agree that no more than half of their Naval Reserve practical or on-the-job training had been advanced in nature.

The overall mean for the nine questions was 2.013. A one-way analysis of variance test showed that the answers to the questions were not homogenous; the F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 8, is 1.94 while the computed value was 66.95. There were four homogenous subsets of answers to the practical or on-the-job training questions found; they were:

- subset 1 a) properly conducted, b) effective
 subset 2 a) objective, b) helpful, c) realistic
 subset 3 a) helpful, b) properly conducted, c) realistic
 subset 4 a) objective, b) interesting.

Table VI-D-1a

Naval Reserve Practical or On-The-Job Training

What has been your experience recently with respect to
 Naval Reserve practical training or on-the-job training?

	Almost all has been	Only about half of it has been	Very little of it has been
1) Advanced	1	2	3
2) Objective	1	2	3
3) Helpful to me	1	2	3
4) Interesting	1	2	3
5) Well planned	1	2	3
6) Properly conducted	1	2	3
7) Effective	1	2	3
8) Realistic	1	2	3
9) Purposeful	1	2	3

1. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Advanced.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-1b

At least seventy-four percent of all the personnel in each grouping from the original sample, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that no more than half of their practical or on-the-job training was advanced.

At least sixty-six percent of the personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training was advanced.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 4.13).

Table VI-D-1b
Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	236(23.0%)	351(19.3%)	130(23.8%)
2)	406(39.5%)	591(32.4%)	180(33.0%)
3)	386(37.5%)	880(48.3%)	236(43.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	636(25.3%)	11(4.3%)	29(17.7%)	36(8.3%)
2)	938(37.3%)	66(25.6%)	60(36.6%)	108(24.8%)
3)	944(37.5%)	181(70.2%)	75(45.7%)	291(66.9%)

2. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Objective.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-2

Seventy-two percent or more of all the officers, non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve agreed that at least half of their practical or on-the-job training was objective.

At least seventy percent of the rated men and those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve agreed that no more than half of their practical or on-the-job training was objective.

At least fifty percent of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training was objective.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval

Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .602).

Table VI-D-2
Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	403(39.2%)	528(28.9%)	178(32.7%)
2)	423(41.1%)	690(37.7%)	216(39.6%)
3)	200(19.5%)	609(33.3%)	151(27.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	952(37.8%)	35(13.6%)	48(29.3%)	66(15.1%)
2)	1025(40.7%)	86(33.3%)	61(37.2%)	152(34.7%)
3)	538(21.4%)	137(53.1%)	55(33.5%)	220(50.2%)

3. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Helpful to the Individual.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-3

Although the overall mean is 1.977, there is no general agreement among the groups except for the two groups of personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve. At least fifty-five percent of the personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training was helpful to them.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.97), and
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 1.87).



Table VI-D-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	376(36.7%)	602(32.9%)	240(43.9%)
2)	382(37.3%)	538(29.4%)	144(26.3%)
3)	264(25.8%)	690(37.7%)	163(29.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1050(41.7%)	39(15.1%)	58(35.4%)	65(14.8%)
2)	819(32.5%)	75(29.1%)	56(34.1%)	108(24.6%)
3)	647(25.7%)	144(55.8%)	50(30.5%)	266(60.6%)

4. Practical or On-The-Job-Training Being Interesting.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-4

The overall mean is 1.93 and the answers of the different groups were evenly distributed except those from the personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve. At least fifty percent of all personnel agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training had been interesting.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) rated and non-rated men (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 4.85), and
- b) those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 3.77).

Table VI-D-4

Summary of Responses to Question 4 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	403(39.1%)	589(32.2%)	203(37.2%)
2)	420(40.8%)	658(36.0%)	180(33.0%)
3)	206(20.0%)	583(31.9%)	162(29.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1049(41.6%)	33(12.7%)	56(34.4%)	51(11.6%)
2)	965(38.3%)	96(37.1%)	67(41.1%)	121(27.6%)
3)	506(20.1%)	130(50.2%)	40(24.5%)	267(60.8%)

5. Practical or On-The Job Training Being Well Planned.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-5

Forty-five percent of the officers and forty-three percent of those personnel who like the Naval Reserve agreed that only about half of their practical or on-the-job training was well planned.

Forty-one percent of the rated men and at least sixty-one percent of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training was well planned.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level is 5.99 while the computed value was 5.42),
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level is 5.99 while the computed value was 1.63).

Table VI-D-5

Summary of Responses to Question 5 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	264(25.6%)	367(20.1%)	150(27.5%)
2)	466(45.2%)	696(38.1%)	212(38.8%)
3)	300(29.1%)	764(41.8%)	184(33.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	687(27.3%)	17(6.6%)	33(20.1%)	39(8.9%)
2)	1086(43.1%)	83(32.0%)	71(43.3%)	127(28.9%)
3)	746(29.6%)	159(61.4%)	60(36.6%)	273(62.2%)

6. Practical or On-The-Job Training Properly Conducted.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-6

At least seventy percent of all the officers, non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve agreed that at least half of their practical or on-the-job training was properly conducted.

At least seventy-three percent of the rated men and those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve agreed that no more than half of their practical or on-the-job training was properly conducted.

At least fifty-two percent of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training was properly conducted.

A chi-square test showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 3.02).

Table VI-D-6

Summary of Responses to Question 6 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	329(31.9%)	489(26.7%)	194(35.5%)
2)	465(45.1%)	722(39.5%)	193(35.3%)
3)	236(22.9%)	619(33.8%)	159(29.1%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	864(34.3%)	28(10.8%)	43(26.2%)	68(15.5%)
2)	1088(43.2%)	87(33.6%)	60(36.6%)	142(32.3%)
3)	569(22.6%)	144(55.6%)	61(37.2%)	229(52.2%)

7. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Effective.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-7

Approximately forty-four percent of the officers, the rated men and those personnel who like the Naval Reserve agreed that only about half of their practical or on-the-job training had been effective.

At least fifty-five percent of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training had been effective.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was 2.81),
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .625).

Table VI-D-7

Summary of Responses to Question 7 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	288(28.0%)	474(25.9%)	182(33.3%)
2)	492(47.8%)	731(40.0%)	209(38.3%)
3)	250(24.3%)	623(34.1%)	154(28.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	821(32.6%)	24(9.3%)	44(26.8%)	49(11.2%)
2)	1112(44.1%)	89(34.4%)	75(45.7%)	148(33.7%)
3)	586(23.2%)	146(56.4%)	45(27.4%)	242(55.1%)

8. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Realistic.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-8

The mean of the entire sample was 1.978, but the answers given by all groups, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, are fairly evenly distributed among the three choices.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers given by those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .290). Fifty-two per cent of the personnel in these two groups agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training had been realistic.

Table VI-D-8
Summary of Responses to Question 8 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	341(33.1%)	583(31.9%)	221(40.5%)
2)	397(38.5%)	619(33.8%)	174(31.9%)
3)	292(28.3%)	627(34.3%)	151(27.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	964(38.2%)	44(17.0%)	63(38.4%)	69(15.7%)
2)	920(36.5%)	78(30.1%)	46(28.0%)	139(31.7%)
3)	637(25.3%)	137(52.9%)	55(33.5%)	231(52.6%)

9. Practical or On-The-Job Training Being Purposeful.
Tables VI-D-1a and VI-D-9

At least seventy-one percent of the people in all the groupings within the original sample, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that at least half of their practical or on-the-job training had been purposeful.

A chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference between the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval

Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with two degrees of freedom is 5.99 while the computed value was .675). At least forty-six percent of the personnel in these two groups agreed that very little of their practical or on-the-job training had been purposeful.

Table VI-D-9

Summary of Responses to Question 9 in Table VI-D-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	393(38.1%)	677(37.0%)	241(44.2%)
2)	429(41.6%)	627(34.3%)	165(30.3%)
3)	209(20.3%)	524(28.6%)	139(25.5%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1110(44.0%)	48(18.5%)	62(37.8%)	84(19.1%)
2)	926(36.7%)	91(35.1%)	56(34.1%)	141(32.1%)
3)	482(19.1%)	120(46.3%)	46(28.0%)	214(48.7%)

E. NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING AIDS

Over fifty percent of each group, in a majority of these questions, felt that only some of the training equipment and training aids were adequate, modern, in working order, and helpful to them. This feeling is further substantiated by the fact that the overall average of the answers to these questions was 1.997.

All groups tended to agree on the fact that only some or none of the training equipment and training aids were not modern.

A one-way analysis of variance whose null hypothesis that the answers to the different questions were homogenous, showed that the answers to these questions were not homogenous. The tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 3 is 2.60 while the computed value was 180.15. There also were no homogenous subsets of answers to these three questions. That is, the three pairwise tests among the three sets of answers were all statistically significant.

Table VI-E-1a Training Equipment and Training Aids

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve training equipment and training aids?

	All training equipment and aids are	Only some of the training equipment and aids are	None of the training equipment and aids are
1. Adequate	1	2	3
2. Modern	1	2	3
3. In working order	1	2	3
4. Helpful to me	1	2	3

1. Naval Reserve Training Equipment and Training Aids Being Adequate. Tables VI-E-1a and VI-E-1b

At least fifty-five percent of all personnel in each group agreed that only some of the training equipment and aids were adequate.

Table VI-E-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-E-1a

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>RATED</u>	<u>NON-RATED</u>
1)	201(18.4%)	292(15.9%)	178(31.8%)
2)	742(67.9%)	1184(64.5%)	312(55.8%)
3)	149(13.6%)	359(19.6%)	68(12.2%)
	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES
1)	546(21.1%)	28(10.7%)	35(21.3%)
2)	1691(65.3%)	158(60.3%)	97(59.1%)
3)	353(13.6%)	75(28.6%)	32(19.5%)
			NO NO
			58(13.1%)
			273(61.5%)
			113(25.5%)

2. Naval Reserve Training Equipment and Training Aids Being Modern. Tables VI-E-1a and VI-E-2

At least fifty-four percent of the personnel in each group, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that only some of the training equipment and aids were modern.

At least ninety-one percent of all those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like

the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that only some or none of the training equipment and training aids were modern.

Table VI-E-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-E-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	125(11.4%)	190(10.4%)	116(20.7%)
2)	640(58.6%)	1015(55.4%)	305(54.5%)
3)	328(30.0%)	627(34.2%)	139(24.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	354(13.7%)	19(7.3%)	14(8.5%)	40(9.0%)
2)	1500(57.9%)	122(46.6%)	101(61.6%)	224(50.5%)
3)	735(28.4%)	121(46.2%)	49(29.9%)	180(40.5%)

3. Naval Reserve Training Equipment and Training Aids Being In Working Order. Tables VI-E-1a and VI-E-3

At least fifty-two percent of the personnel in each group agreed that only some of the training equipment and aids were in working order.

Table VI-E-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-E-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	256(23.4%)	438(23.9%)	212(37.9%)
2)	722(66.1%)	1121(61.2%)	292(52.1%)
3)	113(10.3%)	273(14.9%)	56(10.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	718(27.7%)	55(21.0%)	43(26.2%)	86(19.3%)
2)	1603(61.9%)	149(56.9%)	99(60.4%)	265(59.6%)
3)	266(10.3%)	58(22.1%)	22(13.4%)	93(20.9%)

4. Naval Reserve Training Equipment and Training Aids Being Helpful. Tables VI-E-1a and VI-E-4

Over fifty percent of all personnel in each group, with the exception of the non-rated men, agreed that only some of the training equipment and aids were helpful to them. Although only forty-six percent of the non-rated men agreed with the above mentioned statement, forty percent of the non-rated men felt that all of their training

equipment and aids were helpful to them. All of the groups, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, were positive in their attitudes towards the issue addressed in this question.

Table VI-E-4
Summary of Responses to Question 4 in Table VI-E-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	242(22.3%)	442(24.1%)	226(40.1%)
2)	677(62.3%)	996(54.3%)	260(46.2%)
3)	166(15.3%)	388(21.1%)	77(13.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	751(29.0%)	34(13.0%)	48(29.3%)	70(15.7%)
2)	1472(56.9%)	137(52.3%)	86(52.4%)	224(50.2%)
3)	360(13.9%)	88(33.6%)	28(17.1%)	150(33.6%)

F. NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING PROGRAM

It is highly evident that those personnel who like the Navy, but do not like the Naval Reserve, and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, were mostly negative towards the Naval Reserve training program. This statement is substantiated by the fact that their overall averages were 3.505 and 3.442 while the average of the entire sample was 2.679.

All groups, with the exception of those who do not like the Naval Reserve, felt that their Naval Reserve unit's training program, as far as it affected them as individuals, tended to be between "pretty good" and "not too good."

A majority of all personnel in each group agreed that at most the training program in their Naval Reserve unit, to them personally, was usually challenging, but occasionally dull.

A one-way analysis of variance showed that the answers to the questions were not homogenous since the tabulated F statistic at the

.05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 3 is 3.00 while the computed value was 45.3. The test also showed that all pairwise comparisons among the three sets of answers were statistically significant.

1. General Opinion of Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program.
Tables VI-F-1a and VI-F-1b

The mean of the responses is 2.579, and at least forty-five percent of the personnel in each of the groups, with the exception of those personnel that do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that their Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program is generally pretty good.

A chi-square test showed that there were no significant differences in the answers of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level is 9.49 while the calculated value was 7.63).

Table VI-F-1a General Opinions of
Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program

What is your opinion of the training program
in your Naval Reserve unit generally?

1. Outstanding
2. Pretty good
3. Not too good
4. Poor
5. Very poor

Table VI-F-1b
Summary of Responses to Table VI-F-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	130(11.2%)	116(6.1%)	42(7.3%)
2)	619(53.3%)	870(45.8%)	329(56.9%)
3)	265(22.8%)	535(28.1%)	118(20.4%)
4)	97(8.4%)	223(11.7%)	51(8.8%)
5)	49(4.2%)	156(8.2%)	38(6.6%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	270(10.0%)	1(0.4%)	7(4.2%)	7(1.5%)
2)	1516(56.1%)	62(22.7%)	91(54.5%)	140(29.6%)
3)	626(23.2%)	94(34.4%)	43(25.7%)	145(30.7%)
4)	201(7.4%)	62(22.7%)	18(10.8%)	86(18.2%)
5)	86(3.2%)	53(19.4%)	8(4.8%)	95(20.1%)

2. Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program as it Affects the Individual. Table VI-F-2a and VI-F-2b

Although the mean of the responses is 2.808, at least forty-five percent of the personnel in each of the groups, excluding rated men and those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, chose the second response ("pretty good") in answering this question.

At least seventy-nine percent of all those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve agreed that their Naval Reserve unit's training program as it affects them as individuals is at best not too good.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) officers and non-rated men (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with four degrees of freedom is 9.49 while the computed value was 7.10),
- b) those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with four degrees of freedom is 9.49 while the computed value was 7.48), and
- c) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated value at the .05 level with four degrees of freedom is 9.49 while the computed value was 4.48).

Table VI-F-2a Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program as it Affects the Individual

What is your opinion of the training program in your Naval Reserve unit as far as it affects you as an individual member?

- 1. Outstanding
- 2. Pretty good
- 3. Not too good
- 4. Poor
- 5. Very poor

Table VI-F-2b

Summary of Responses to Table VI-F-2a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	135(11.7%)	123(6.5%)	46(7.9%)
2)	521(45.0%)	666(35.0%)	284(48.7%)
3)	290(25.1%)	536(28.2%)	139(23.8%)
4)	113(9.8%)	262(13.8%)	61(10.5%)
5)	95(8.2%)	314(16.5%)	52(8.9%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	288(10.7%)	0(0.0%)	9(5.4%)	3(0.6%)
2)	1249(46.3%)	43(15.6%)	78(46.7%)	94(19.8%)
3)	693(25.7%)	80(29.0%)	42(25.1%)	137(28.8%)
4)	254(9.4%)	65(23.6%)	19(11.4%)	96(20.2%)
5)	209(7.8%)	88(31.9%)	19(11.4%)	144(30.3%)

3. Personal Challenge in Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program.
Tables VI-F-3a and VI-F-3b

The mean response to this question was 2.65, and eighty-six percent of those personnel that do not like the Naval Reserve agreed that at best their Naval Reserve Unit's training program was occasionally challenging, but sometimes pretty dull.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- rated and non-rated men (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with three degrees of freedom is 7.82 while the computed value was 5.10), and
- those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with three degrees of freedom is 7.82 while the computed value was 5.85).

Table VI-F-3a Personal Challenge in Naval Reserve Unit's Training Program

Indicate the amount of challenge which the training program in your Naval Reserve unit presents to you personally:

- Almost always highly challenging, interesting, and stimulating.
- Usually challenging, but occasionally dull.
- Occasionally challenging, but sometimes pretty dull.
- Not challenging at all, almost always dull and boring.

Table VI-F-3b

Summary of Responses to Table VI-F-3a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	193(16.7%)	198(10.5%)	54(9.3%)
2)	424(36.8%)	564(29.9%)	202(34.6%)
3)	378(32.8%)	654(34.7%)	185(31.7%)
4)	153(13.3%)	465(24.6%)	140(24.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	423(15.8%)	3(1.1%)	11(6.6%)	4(0.9%)
2)	1041(38.8%)	30(10.9%)	58(34.7%)	52(11.1%)
3)	876(32.6%)	114(41.3%)	63(37.7%)	155(33.0%)
4)	339(12.6%)	126(45.7%)	35(21.0%)	254(54.0%)

G. VALUE OF ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING AS IT AFFECTED QUALIFICATION
FOR ADVANCEMENT. TABLES VI-G-1 and VI-G-2

At least seventy-two percent of all groups, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that the active duty for training recently performed was either of great value or of some value to them as it affects their qualification for advancement.

Although those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve were not quite as optimistic as the other groups; they did have quite different opinions from those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. The overall mean for this question was 1.911.

Table VI-G-1 Value of ACDUTRA
Toward Qualification for Advancement

Indicate your overall opinion of the value of active duty for training you have performed recently as it affects your qualification for advancement:

1. Of great value to me.
2. Of only some value to me.
3. Of very little value to me.
4. Of no value to me at all.

Table VI-G-2

Summary of Responses to Table VI-G-1

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	533(52.4%)	602(37.5%)	180(45.1%)
2)	312(30.7%)	562(35.0%)	128(32.1%)
3)	121(11.9%)	279(17.4%)	48(12.0%)
4)	41(4.0%)	154(9.6%)	38(9.5%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1130(48.5%)	60(32.8%)	54(39.7%)	63(17.8%)
2)	764(32.8%)	57(31.1%)	52(38.2%)	122(34.6%)
3)	305(13.1%)	39(21.3%)	19(14.0%)	85(24.1%)
4)	113(4.8%)	27(14.8%)	11(8.1%)	79(22.4%)

H. ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING AS IT AFFECTED QUALIFICATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Of the personnel who performed ACDUTRA, the majority of the groups agreed that their last three periods of ACDUTRA were either of great value or helped in some ways toward their qualification for advancement or professional development.

A one-way analysis of variance test, whose null hypothesis was that the answers to the questions were homogenous, was computed. Those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA were excluded from the test. The result showed that the answers to these questions were homogenous since the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 2 is 3.0 while the computed value was .3107. The overall mean of the responses to this question was 2.044.

1. Value of Latest ACDUTRA as it Affected Qualification for Advancement or Professional Development. Tables VI-H-1a and VI-H-1b

At least sixty-eight percent of the personnel from all groups, excluding those personnel that do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that their latest ACDUTRA was either of great value or helped in some ways toward their qualification for advancement or professional development.

Table VI-H-1a Value of ACDUTRA Toward Qualification
for advancement or professional development

Indicate your overall opinion of the value of the active
duty for training you have performed insofar as it affected
your qualification for advancement or professional development:

	1. Latest period of ACDUTRA	2. Next previous ACDUTRA	3. Next previous ACDUTRA
Of great value to me	1	1	1
Helped in some ways	2	2	2
Contributed only slightly	3	3	3
A waste of time	4	4	4
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	5	5	5

Table VI-H-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-H-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	498(48.6%)	529(32.7%)	154(38.7%)
2)	306(29.9%)	570(35.3%)	133(33.4%)
3)	142(13.9%)	297(18.4%)	53(13.3%)
4)	59(5.8%)	183(11.3%)	45(11.3%)
5)	18(1.8%)	35(2.2%)	13(3.3%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1003(42.9%)	50(26.6%)	51(37.2%)	67(18.8%)
2)	794(33.9%)	58(30.9%)	49(35.8%)	100(28.1%)
3)	356(15.2%)	39(20.7%)	22(16.1%)	73(20.5%)
4)	141(6.0%)	32(17.0%)	13(9.5%)	102(28.7%)
5)	42(1.8%)	9(4.8%)	2(1.5%)	12(3.4%)

2. Value of Next Previous ACDUTRA as it Affected Qualification
For Advancement or Professional Development.
Tables VI-H-1a and VI-H-2

Although fewer personnel performed ACDUTRA during this period
(next previous ACDUTRA), at least fifty percent of all the personnel in
each group, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the

Naval Reserve, agreed that their next previous ACDUTRA was either of great value or helped in some ways toward their qualification for advancement or toward their professional development.

Table VI-H-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-H-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	424(42.2%)	427(26.8%)	83(22.3%)
2)	311(31.0%)	530(33.2%)	62(16.7%)
3)	139(13.8%)	252(15.8%)	39(10.5%)
4)	43(4.3%)	152(9.5%)	33(8.9%)
5)	86(8.6%)	230(14.4%)	155(41.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	834(36.1%)	34(19.3%)	25(19.4%)	35(10.4%)
2)	750(32.5%)	43(24.4%)	41(31.8%)	65(19.3%)
3)	332(14.4%)	23(13.1%)	16(12.4%)	59(17.5%)
4)	116(5.0%)	21(11.9%)	10(7.8%)	79(23.4%)
5)	277(12.0%)	54(30.7%)	37(28.7%)	95(28.2%)

3. Value of Next Previous ACDUTRA as it Affected Qualification for Advancement or Professional Development.

Tables VI-H-1a and VI-H-3

Although even fewer personnel performed ACDUTRA during this period than during the previous two periods, a majority of the personnel from each group, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, (again excluding those that did not perform ACDUTRA) agreed that their next previous ACDUTRA was either of great value or helped in some way toward their qualification for advancement or toward their professional development.

I. ATTITUDE OF ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

Excluding those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA with or without active duty personnel, a majority of personnel from each group felt that the attitude of the active duty personnel while performing ACDUTRA was that of being either highly or moderately interested in the reserves'

Table VI-H-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-H-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	365(36.9%)	381(24.3%)	43(11.9%)
2)	281(28.4%)	435(27.8%)	38(10.5%)
3)	137(13.8%)	216(13.8%)	23(6.4%)
4)	46(4.6%)	119(7.6%)	18(5.0%)
5)	158(16.0%)	407(26.0%)	239(66.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	726(31.8%)	16(9.4%)	23(18.5%)	22(6.8%)
2)	649(28.5%)	34(19.9%)	23(18.5%)	44(13.6%)
3)	305(13.4%)	20(11.7%)	13(10.5%)	35(10.8%)
4)	95(4.2%)	19(11.1%)	8(6.5%)	62(19.1%)
5)	502(22.0%)	81(47.4%)	57(46.0%)	156(48.1%)

training. A substantial percentage of the respondents felt no one really cared whether they received training or not.

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted on the answers to the questions shown in Table VI-I-1a. Those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA with or without active duty personnel were excluded from this test. The results of the analysis of variance showed that the answers to these questions were homogenous since the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 2 is 3.00 while the calculated value was .3794. The overall mean response to this question (excluding those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA) was 1.974.

1. Attitude of the Active Duty Personnel While
Performing Latest Period of ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-I-1a and VI-I-1b

At least fifty-eight percent of all the personnel in each group, with the exception of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, agreed that during their latest period of ACDUTRA most of the active duty personnel were either highly or moderately interested in their training.

Table VI-I-1a Attitude of Active Duty
Personnel While Performing ACDUTRA

Indicate your overall opinion of the attitude
of the active duty personnel with whom you
have performed active duty for training:

It seemed that	1. Latest period of ACDUTRA	2. Next previous ACDUTRA	3. Next previous ACDUTRA
Most of them were highly interested in my training	1	1	1
Most of them were only moderately interested in my training	2	2	2
Everyone was interested, but too busy to pay much attention to me	3	3	3
No one really cared whether I received any training or not	4	4	4
My presence was resented	5	5	5
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	6	6	6
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA with active duty personnel	7	7	7

Table VI-I-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-I-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	548(53.6%)	614(38.1%)	131(33.0%)
2)	217(21.2%)	494(30.6%)	100(25.2%)
3)	103(10.1%)	131(8.1%)	19(4.8%)
4)	79(7.7%)	234(14.5%)	89(22.4%)
5)	13(1.3%)	64(4.0%)	38(9.6%)
6)	10(1.0%)	21(1.3%)	6(1.5%)
7)	53(5.2%)	54(3.3%)	13(3.3%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1114(47.6%)	54(29.0%)	46(33.6%)	67(19.0%)
2)	612(26.2%)	58(31.2%)	37(27.0%)	97(27.6%)
3)	199(8.5%)	16(8.6%)	11(8.0%)	26(7.4%)
4)	239(10.2%)	34(18.3%)	25(18.2%)	106(30.1%)
5)	53(2.3%)	10(5.4%)	13(9.5%)	39(11.1%)
6)	23(1.0%)	5(2.7%)	1(0.7%)	8(2.3%)
7)	98(4.2%)	9(4.8%)	4(2.9%)	8(2.3%)

2. Attitude of the Active Duty Personnel While
Performing Next Previous ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-I-1a and VI-I-2

Although a smaller number of personnel served on ACDUTRA during this period than during the previous period, a majority of the personnel who did perform this ACDUTRA, excluding those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, agreed that most of the active duty personnel were either highly or moderately interested in their training.

Table VI-I-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-I-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	479(47.7%)	479(30.1%)	77(21.0%)
2)	229(22.8%)	426(26.8%)	59(16.1%)
3)	97(9.7%)	119(7.5%)	14(3.8%)
4)	67(6.7%)	227(14.3%)	37(10.1%)
5)	4(0.4%)	69(4.3%)	22(6.0%)
6)	65(6.5%)	175(11.0%)	107(29.2%)
7)	62(6.2%)	94(5.9%)	49(13.4%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	913(39.6%)	38(21.7%)	35(27.1%)	44(13.2%)
2)	588(25.5%)	32(18.3%)	24(18.6%)	67(20.1%)
3)	189(8.2%)	9(5.1%)	8(6.2%)	23(6.9%)
4)	218(9.5%)	29(16.6%)	18(14.0%)	64(19.2%)
5)	48(2.1%)	7(4.0%)	6(4.7%)	35(10.5%)
6)	209(9.1%)	38(21.7%)	26(20.2%)	68(20.4%)
7)	138(6.0%)	22(12.6%)	12(9.3%)	31(9.3%)

3. Attitude of the Active Duty Personnel While
Performing Next Previous ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-I-1a and VI-I-3

Although an even smaller number of personnel served on ACDUTRA during this period than during the previous two periods, a majority of the officers, rated men, non-rated men, and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve, agreed that during their next previous ACDUTRA most of the active duty personnel were either highly or moderately interested in their training.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences between the answers of:

- a) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with six degrees of freedom is 12.59 while the computed value was 3.76).
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with six degrees of freedom is 12.59 while the computed value was 7.45), and
- c) those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with six degrees of freedom is 12.59 while the computed value was 8.74).

J. HELPFULNESS OF ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

Excluding those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA with or without active duty personnel, a majority of the personnel in each group, with the exception of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, agreed that the contribution to their training made by active

Table VI-I-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-I-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	432(43.7%)	416(26.6%)	42(11.8%)
2)	207(20.9%)	373(23.9%)	27(7.6%)
3)	79(8.0%)	97(6.2%)	13(3.6%)
4)	69(7.0%)	176(11.3%)	22(6.2%)
5)	12(1.2%)	53(3.4%)	11(3.1%)
6)	114(11.5%)	309(19.8%)	174(48.7%)
7)	76(7.7%)	136(8.7%)	67(18.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	807(35.5%)	26(15.3%)	21(16.9%)	31(9.6%)
2)	522(22.9%)	18(10.6%)	21(16.9%)	43(13.4%)
3)	149(6.5%)	12(7.1%)	7(5.6%)	20(6.2%)
4)	187(8.2%)	20(11.8%)	11(8.9%)	49(15.2%)
5)	43(1.9%)	8(4.7%)	5(4.0%)	21(6.5%)
6)	381(16.7%)	55(32.4%)	41(33.1%)	113(35.1%)
7)	185(8.1%)	31(18.2%)	18(14.5%)	43(13.4%)

Table VI-J-1a Helpfulness of Active
Duty Personnel While Performing ACDUTRA

	1. Latest period of ACDUTRA	2. Next previous ACDUTRA	3. Next previous ACDUTRA
The contribution by active duty personnel			
Was quite helpful	1	1	1
Was only moderately helpful	2	2	2
Left much to be desired although they did the best they could under the circumstances	3	3	3
Was almost non-existent; I had to fend for myself	4	4	4
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	5	5	5
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA with active duty personnel	6	6	6

duty personnel with which they performed ACDUTRA was either quite helpful or moderately helpful.

A one-way analysis of variance test was conducted on the responses to the questions in Table VI-J-1a. Those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA either with or without active duty personnel were excluded from the test. The result showed that the answers to these questions were homogenous, since the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 2 is 3.00 while the computed value was 1.0642.

Table VI-J-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-J-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	579(56.6%)	728(45.2%)	173(43.4%)
2)	177(17.3%)	310(19.3%)	79(19.8%)
3)	114(11.1%)	295(18.3%)	65(16.3%)
4)	74(7.2%)	199(12.4%)	57(14.3%)
5)	12(1.2%)	19(1.2%)	9(2.3%)
6)	64(6.3%)	56(3.5%)	16(4.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1245(53.3%)	71(38.4%)	59(43.1%)	89(25.2%)
2)	432(18.5%)	36(19.5%)	28(20.4%)	69(19.5%)
3)	322(13.8%)	32(17.3%)	22(16.1%)	97(27.5%)
4)	195(8.3%)	31(16.8%)	23(16.8%)	81(22.9%)
5)	26(1.1%)	6(3.2%)	2(1.5%)	6(1.7%)
6)	114(4.9%)	9(4.9%)	3(2.2%)	9(2.5%)

1. Helpfulness of Active Duty Personnel Towards ACDUTRA During Latest Period of ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-J-1a and VI-J-1b

At least forty-three percent of the personnel in each group, with the exception of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that the active duty personnel were quite helpful on their latest ACDUTRA.

2. Helpfulness of Active Duty Personnel Towards ACDUTRA During Next Previous ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-J-1a and VI-J-2

Although most groups' answers were evenly distributed across the responses, at least fifty-six percent of the officers, rated men, and

those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve agreed that the active duty personnel were either quite helpful or only moderately helpful.

Chi-square tests showed that there were no significant differences in the answers of:

- a) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with five degrees of freedom is 11.07 while the computed value was 1.38),
- b) those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with five degrees of freedom is 11.07 while the computed value was 10.39), and
- c) those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the tabulated chi-square value at the .05 level with five degrees of freedom is 11.07 while the computed value was 9.82).

Table VI-J-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-J-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	499(49.7%)	556(35.1%)	84(22.8%)
2)	205(20.4%)	335(21.1%)	51(13.8%)
3)	103(10.3%)	232(14.6%)	38(10.3%)
4)	60(6.0%)	192(12.1%)	35(9.5%)
5)	67(6.7%)	182(11.5%)	116(31.4%)
6)	69(6.9%)	85(5.4%)	45(12.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1006(43.7%)	38(21.8%)	34(26.4%)	55(16.5%)
2)	479(20.8%)	31(17.8%)	23(17.8%)	54(16.2%)
3)	274(11.9%)	24(13.8%)	17(13.2%)	59(17.7%)
4)	183(7.9%)	19(10.9%)	15(11.6%)	67(20.1%)
5)	215(9.3%)	43(24.7%)	29(22.5%)	74(22.2%)
6)	144(6.3%)	18(10.3%)	10(7.8%)	24(7.2%)

3. Helpfulness of Active Duty Personnel Towards
ACDUTRA During Next Previous ACDUTRA.
Tables VI-J-1a and VI-J-3

Although most groups' answers were evenly distributed across the responses, at least fifty percent of the officers, rated men, and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve agreed that the active duty personnel were either quite helpful or only moderately helpful.

Table VI-J-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-J-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	433(43.7%)	498(31.9%)	53(14.8%)
2)	191(19.3%)	270(17.3%)	23(6.4%)
3)	105(10.6%)	217(13.9%)	15(4.2%)
4)	61(6.2%)	132(8.5%)	20(5.6%)
5)	124(12.5%)	325(20.8%)	190(52.9%)
6)	75(7.6%)	115(7.4%)	58(16.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	892(39.2%)	26(15.4%)	23(18.5%)	38(11.7%)
2)	411(18.1%)	24(14.2%)	18(14.5%)	29(8.9%)
3)	254(11.2%)	15(8.9%)	18(14.5%)	50(15.4%)
4)	145(6.4%)	17(10.1%)	6(4.8%)	45(13.8%)
5)	397(17.5%)	62(36.7%)	45(36.3%)	128(39.4%)
6)	172(7.6%)	25(14.8%)	14(11.3%)	34(10.5%)

K. OVERALL OPINION OF THE ATTITUDES OF COMMANDS WHILE ON
ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING. TABLES VI-K-1 and VI-K-2

At least seventy-four percent of all the personnel in each group, excluding those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve, agreed that the commands under which they served during the past three years were either highly interested or moderately interested in seeing that they received good training.

It is interesting to note that at least twelve percent of the personnel in each group felt that these commands were either pretty much indifferent or very indifferent to their training.

Table VI-K-1 Attitudes of Commands

Indicate your overall opinion of the attitude of the command(s) under which you have performed active duty for training during the past three years:

1. Highly interested in seeing that I received good training.
2. Moderately interested in seeing that I received good training.
3. Pretty much indifferent to my training.
4. Very indifferent to my training.
5. Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA.

Table VI-K-2 Summary of Responses to Table VI-K-1

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	482(47.3%)	591(36.6%)	132(33.3%)
2)	392(38.5%)	683(42.3%)	160(40.4%)
3)	100(9.8%)	233(14.4%)	67(16.9%)
4)	32(3.1%)	85(5.3%)	24(6.1%)
5)	12(1.2%)	20(1.2%)	13(3.3%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1032(44.2%)	53(28.5%)	41(30.1%)	70(19.8%)
2)	967(41.4%)	75(40.3%)	60(44.1%)	130(36.7%)
3)	240(10.3%)	34(18.3%)	27(19.9%)	94(26.6%)
4)	69(3.0%)	15(8.1%)	6(4.4%)	50(14.1%)
5)	25(1.1%)	8(4.3%)	2(1.5%)	9(2.5%)

L. OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING. TABLES VI-L-1 AND VI-L-2

With the exception of those personnel that do not like the Naval Reserve, no more than twenty-three percent of all the personnel in any group felt that there was very little or no effective training received while on ACDUTRA.

Forty-three percent of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve felt that very little or no effective training was received while on ACDUTRA.

Table VI-L-1 Effectiveness of Training While Performing ACDUTRA

Indicate your overall opinion of the effectiveness of the training received from the command(s) under which you have performed active duty for training during the past three years:

1. Very effective training was received.
2. Partially effective training was received.
3. Very little effective training was received.
4. No effective training was received.
5. Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA.

Table VI-L-2 Summary of Responses to Table VI-L-1

	OFFICERS		RATED		NON-RATED
1)	433(42.3%)		433(26.8%)		115(28.7%)
2)	447(43.7%)		774(47.9%)		180(44.9%)
3)	108(10.5%)		287(17.8%)		73(18.2%)
4)	29(2.8%)		99(6.1%)		22(5.5%)
5)	7(0.7%)		22(1.4%)		10(2.5%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	847(36.2%)	38(20.4%)	38(27.7%)	48(13.5%)
2)	1106(47.2%)	75(40.3%)	69(50.4%)	144(40.4%)
3)	293(12.5%)	44(23.7%)	22(16.1%)	108(30.3%)
4)	75(3.2%)	19(10.2%)	6(4.4%)	48(13.5%)
5)	20(0.9%)	10(5.4%)	2(1.5%)	7(2.0%)

M. APPROPRIATENESS TO RATING/DESIGNATOR OF THE ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING PERFORMED

Excluding those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA, the majority of all groups, with the exception of the non-rated men and those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, agreed that the ACDUTRA that they performed was either fully or moderately related to their rating/designator.

A one-way analysis of variance test was run. Those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA were excluded from the test. The result showed that the answers to all questions were homogenous as the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 2 is 3.00

while the computed value was .7968. The overall mean response (excluding those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA) was 1.586.

Table VI-M-1a Appropriateness of
ACDUTRA to rating/designator

Indicate your overall opinion of the appropriateness to your rating/designator of the active duty for training you have performed:

My ACDUTRA was	1. Latest period of ACDUTRA	2. Next previous ACDUTRA	3. Next previous ACDUTRA
Full related	1	1	1
Moderately related	2	2	2
Not related at all	3	3	3
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	4	4	4

1. Appropriateness of Latest Period of ACDUTRA to
Rating/Designator. Tables VI-M-1a and VI-M-1b

No more than seventeen percent of all the officers, rated men, or those personnel who like the Naval Reserve, felt that their latest period of ACDUTRA had no relationship to their rating/designator.

Nearly thirty percent of the non-rated men, twenty percent of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve, and thirty-one percent of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve felt that their latest period of ACDUTRA had no relationship to their rating/designator.

2. Next Previous ACDUTRA as to Appropriateness to
Rating/Designator. Tables VI-M-1a and VI-M-2

No more than fifteen percent of all officers, rated men or those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve felt that their

Table VI-M-1b

Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-M-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	720(70.2%)	798(49.5%)	140(35.2%)
2)	203(19.8%)	526(32.7%)	120(30.2%)
3)	83(8.1%)	248(15.4%)	119(29.9%)
4)	18(1.8%)	39(2.4%)	19(4.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1387(59.3%)	78(42.2%)	65(47.4%)	115(32.5%)
2)	628(26.9%)	59(31.9%)	46(33.6%)	114(32.2%)
3)	276(11.8%)	38(20.5%)	23(16.8%)	111(31.4%)
4)	46(2.0%)	10(5.4%)	3(2.2%)	14(4.0%)

next previous period of ACDUTRA had no relationship to their rating/designator.

Nearly twenty-one percent of the non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA had no relationship to their rating/designator.

Nineteen percent of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve and twenty-three percent of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA had no relation to their rating/designator.

Table VI-M-2

Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-M-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	660(65.8%)	651(41.0%)	67(18.1%)
2)	189(18.8%)	469(29.5%)	77(20.8%)
3)	67(6.7%)	237(14.9%)	68(18.4%)
4)	84(8.4%)	230(14.5%)	156(42.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1222(53.1%)	51(29.1%)	36(27.9%)	63(18.9%)
2)	566(24.6%)	34(19.4%)	31(24.0%)	98(29.3%)
3)	234(10.2%)	36(20.6%)	25(19.4%)	76(22.8%)
4)	277(12.0%)	54(30.9%)	36(27.9%)	96(28.7%)

3. Next Previous ACDUTRA as to Appropriateness to Rating/Designator. Tables VI-M-1a and VI-M-3

No more than twelve percent of all officers, rated men, or those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA had no relationship at all to their rating/designator.

When considering the percentages of responses of the following groups, one must realize that approximately fifty percent of the total sample did not serve on ACDUTRA during this particular period.

Of the personnel who did serve on active duty for training:

- a) nearly thirty-three percent of the non-rated men,
- b) thirty-four percent of those personnel who do like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- c) forty percent of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
- d) twenty-eight percent of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA had no relationship at all to their rating/designator.

Table VI-M-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-M-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	592(59.8%)	550(35.2%)	35(9.7%)
2)	191(19.3%)	403(25.8%)	43(11.9%)
3)	49(4.9%)	191(12.2%)	37(10.2%)
4)	154(15.6%)	409(26.2%)	245(67.7%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1084(47.6%)	27(15.9%)	24(19.4%)	37(11.4%)
2)	506(22.2%)	35(20.6%)	26(21.0%)	67(20.6%)
3)	177(7.8%)	25(14.7%)	17(13.7%)	58(17.8%)
4)	500(22.0%)	83(48.8%)	55(44.4%)	162(49.8%)

N. APPROPRIATENESS TO MOBILIZATION BILLET OF THE ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING PERFORMED

Excluding those personnel who did not have a mobilization billet or did have a mobilization billet, but did not know what it was, and those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA, the majority of the personnel in most groups agreed that the active duty for training that they performed was either fully or moderately related to their mobilization billet.

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted on the responses to these questions. Those personnel who did not have a mobilization billet or did have a mobilization billet but did not know what it was, and those personnel who did not perform ACDUTRA were excluded from the test. The results of the analysis of variance showed that the answers to the questions were homogenous since the tabulated F statistic at the .05 level with degrees of freedom of ∞ and 2 is 3.00 while the computed value was 2.50. The overall mean response to these questions was 1.806.

Table VI-N-1a

Appropriateness of ACDUTRA to Mobilization Billet

Indicate your opinion of the appropriateness to your mobilization billet of the active duty for training you have performed:

My ACDUTRA was	1. Latest period of ACDUTRA	2. Next previous ACDUTRA	3. Next previous ACDUTRA
Full related	1	1	1
Only moderately related	2	2	2
Not related at all	3	3	3
I did not have a mobilization billet	4	4	4
If I had a mobilization billet, I did not know what it was	5	5	5
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	6	6	6

1. Latest Period of ACDUTRA Appropriateness to Mobilization Billet. Tables VI-N-1a and VI-N-1b

It is interesting to note that:

- a) 54% of the non-rated men,
- b) 39% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,
- c) 35% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
- d) 29% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,

either did not have a mobilization billet or if they did have a mobilization billet they did not know what it was.

Of those personnel who served on ACDUTRA during this period, and were fully aware of what a mobilization billet was,

- a) nearly 17% of the rated men, non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve,
- b) 19% of the officers and those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve,
- c) 21% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve and,
- d) 28% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,

felt that their latest period of ACDUTRA was not related at all to their mobilization billet.

2. Next Previous Period of ACDUTRA Appropriateness to Mobilization Billet. Tables VI-N-1a and VI-N-2

Of those personnel who served on ACDUTRA during this period and were fully aware of what their mobilization billets were:

- a) nearly 21% of the officers,
 - b) 19% of the rated men, non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve,
 - c) 18% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
 - d) 30% of those personnel who do not like the Naval Reserve,
- felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA was not related at all to their mobilization billet.

Table VI-N-1b
Summary of Responses to Question 1 in Table VI-N-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	536(52.4%)	633(39.6%)	68(17.5%)
2)	222(21.7%)	428(26.8%)	65(16.7%)
3)	179(17.5%)	209(13.1%)	27(6.9%)
4)	35(3.4%)	92(5.8%)	50(12.9%)
5)	36(3.5%)	198(12.4%)	161(41.4%)
6)	15(1.5%)	38(2.4%)	18(4.6%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1059(45.5%)	52(28.4%)	39(29.1%)	76(21.9%)
2)	573(24.6%)	35(19.1%)	27(20.1%)	78(22.5%)
3)	323(13.9%)	33(18.0%)	15(11.2%)	42(12.1%)
4)	117(5.0%)	18(9.8%)	13(9.7%)	28(8.1%)
5)	212(9.1%)	36(19.7%)	35(26.1%)	110(31.7%)
6)	43(1.8%)	9(4.9%)	5(3.7%)	13(3.7%)

Table VI-N-2
Summary of Responses to Question 2 in Table VI-N-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	486(48.5%)	532(33.7%)	36(9.9%)
2)	213(21.3%)	392(24.8%)	48(13.3%)
3)	180(18.0%)	221(14.0%)	20(5.5%)
4)	24(2.4%)	72(4.6%)	31(8.6%)
5)	18(1.8%)	155(9.8%)	88(24.3%)
6)	81(8.1%)	206(13.0%)	141(39.0%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	941(41.0%)	31(18.0%)	31(24.4%)	45(13.7%)
2)	544(23.7%)	23(13.4%)	21(16.5%)	60(18.2%)
3)	339(14.8%)	24(14.0%)	11(8.7%)	45(13.7%)
4)	78(3.4%)	16(9.3%)	7(5.5%)	25(7.6%)
5)	137(6.0%)	30(17.4%)	22(17.3%)	71(21.6%)
6)	255(11.1%)	48(27.9%)	35(27.6%)	83(25.2%)

3. Next Previous Period of ACDUTRA Appropriateness to Mobilization Billet. Tables VI-N-1a and VI-N-3

Of those personnel who served on ACDUTRA during this period and were fully aware of what their mobilization billets were:

- a) approximately 17% of the officers, rated men, and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve,
- b) 24% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve,
- c) 28% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, and
- d) 32% of the non-rated men and those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,

felt that their next previous period of ACDUTRA was not related at all to their mobilization billet.

Table VI-N-3

Summary of Responses to Question 3 in Table VI-N-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	467(47.5%)	493(32.1%)	13(3.7%)
2)	198(20.1%)	325(21.1%)	31(8.8%)
3)	136(13.8%)	175(11.4%)	21(5.9%)
4)	16(1.6%)	56(3.6%)	23(6.5%)
5)	13(1.3%)	111(7.2%)	61(17.3%)
6)	153(15.6%)	375(24.4%)	204(57.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	903(40.0%)	18(10.9%)	21(17.4%)	27(8.5%)
2)	461(20.4%)	20(12.1%)	19(15.7%)	50(15.7%)
3)	271(12.0%)	19(11.5%)	13(10.7%)	31(9.7%)
4)	61(2.7%)	10(6.1%)	5(4.1%)	19(6.0%)
5)	91(4.0%)	25(15.2%)	14(11.6%)	55(17.3%)
6)	466(20.7%)	73(44.2%)	49(40.5%)	135(42.5%)

0. IMPRESSIONS OF ACTIVE DUTY

The overall impressions of the respondents toward active duty were quite positive. Only the non-rated men, those personnel who do not like

the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, felt their experience while on active duty led them to dislike the Navy. These same groups felt that their experiences while on active duty were not helpful to them in civilian life and furthermore, it made them want to avoid the Naval Reserve. The latter attitude is particularly common among those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve.

1. Pleasantness of Experience While Serving on Active Duty.
Tables VI-0-1a and VI-0-1b

Of the personnel who served on active duty,

- a) approximately 6% of the officers and those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve,
- b) 10% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- c) 15% of the rated men,
- d) 38% of the non-rated men,
- e) 40% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
- f) 60% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their experiences on active duty were unpleasant.

Table VI-0-1a Pleasantness of Active Duty Experience

In general, was your experience on active duty pleasant or unpleasant?

- 1. Pleasant
- 2. Unpleasant
- 3. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-1b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-1a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	1051(89.9%)	1474(77.4%)	200(34.6%)
2)	65(5.6%)	267(14.0%)	122(21.1%)
3)	51(4.4%)	163(8.6%)	255(44.1%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	2236(82.6%)	237(85.9%)	79(47.6%)	155(32.6%)
2)	137(5.1%)	28(10.1%)	53(31.9%)	232(48.8%)
3)	331(12.2%)	11(4.0%)	34(20.5%)	88(18.5%)

2. Duties on Active Duty Being Meaningful.

Tables VI-0-2a and VI-0-2b

Of the personnel who served on active duty,

- a) approximately 6% of the officers and those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve,
- b) 9% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- c) 12% of the rated men,
- d) 27% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve,
- e) 31% of the non-rated men, and
- f) 42% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their duties while on active duty were not meaningful.

Table VI-0-2a Duties on Active Duty Being Meaningful

In general, do you consider the duties you performed on active duty to have been meaningful or not meaningful?

- 1. Meaningful
- 2. Not Meaningful
- 3. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-2b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-2a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	1051(89.9%)	1529(80.2%)	220(38.1%)
2)	62(5.3%)	208(10.9%)	100(17.3%)
3)	53(4.5%)	169(8.9%)	255(44.1%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	2215(81.8%)	241(87.3%)	97(58.4%)	225(47.3%)
2)	150(5.5%)	23(8.3%)	36(21.7%)	161(33.8%)
3)	337(12.4%)	12(4.3%)	33(19.9%)	90(18.9%)

3. Opportunity for Advancement in Rate/Professional Development While on Active Duty.
Tables VI-0-3a and VI-0-3b

Of the personnel who served on active duty,

- a) approximately 15% of the officers,
 - b) 17% of those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve, and those who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
 - c) 21% of the rated men,
 - d) 37% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and those who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, and
 - e) 39% of the non-rated men,
- felt that they did not have a good opportunity for advancement in rate or professional development.

Table VI-0-3a Advancement in Rate/Professional Development on Active Duty

In general, do you feel you had a good opportunity for advancement in rate (enlisted) or professional development (officers) while on active duty?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-3b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-3a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	948(81.2%)	1350(71.5%)	189(32.7%)
2)	162(13.9%)	359(18.9%)	122(21.1%)
3)	57(4.9%)	182(9.6%)	261(45.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1948(72.0%)	214(77.8%)	82(49.4%)	239(50.3%)
2)	400(14.8%)	46(16.7%)	48(28.9%)	142(29.9%)
3)	353(13.0%)	13(4.7%)	36(21.7%)	93(19.6%)

4. Attitude Towards the Navy as a Result of Active Duty Experience. Tables VI-0-4a and VI-0-4b

Of the personnel who served on active duty that did leave with an impression,

- a) approximately 6% of those personnel who like the Navy and Naval Reserve,
- b) 7% of the officers,
- c) 11% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- d) 23% of the rated men,
- e) 55% of the non-rated men,
- f) 82% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
- g) 94% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their experience while on active duty led them to dislike the Navy.

Table VI-0-4a Attitude Towards the Navy

In general, did your experience while on active duty lead you to like or dislike the Navy?

- 1. Like
- 2. Dislike
- 3. Neither
- 4. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-4b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-4a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	892(76.4%)	985(51.7%)	93(16.1%)
2)	70(6.0%)	301(15.8%)	116(20.1%)
3)	146(12.5%)	450(23.6%)	139(24.0%)
4)	58(5.0%)	168(8.8%)	230(39.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1748(64.6%)	173(62.5%)	16(9.6%)	17(3.6%)
2)	116(4.3%)	22(7.9%)	75(44.9%)	272(57.1%)
3)	511(18.9%)	71(25.6%)	42(25.1%)	107(22.5%)
4)	327(12.1%)	11(4.0%)	34(20.4%)	80(16.8%)

5. Active Duty Being Beneficial in Civilian Life.
Tables VI-0-5a and VI-0-5b

Of the personnel who served on active duty,

- a) 22% of the officers,
- b) 29% of those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve,
- c) 37% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- d) 41% of the rated men,
- e) 61% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve,
- f) 63% of the non-rated men, and
- g) 74% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their experience on active duty was not helpful to them in civilian life.

Table VI-0-5a Active Duty Being Beneficial
In Civilian Life

Has your experience on active duty been helpful to you in civilian life?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-5b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-5a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	858(73.5%)	1017(53.4%)	114(19.8%)
2)	248(21.3%)	707(37.1%)	197(34.2%)
3)	61(5.2%)	177(9.3%)	252(43.8%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1657(61.2%)	166(60.1%)	50(30.3%)	99(20.8%)
2)	688(25.4%)	98(35.5%)	80(48.5%)	282(59.4%)
3)	352(13.0%)	12(4.3%)	33(20.0%)	88(18.5%)

6. Attitude Toward the Naval Reserve Due to Experience of Active Duty. Tables VI-0-6a and VI-0-6b

Of the personnel who did serve on active duty and who did reach a conclusion towards the Naval Reserve,

- a) approximately 6% of the officers and those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve,
- b) 29% of the rated men,
- c) 56% of those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve,
- d) 61% of the non-rated men,
- e) 59% of those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and
- f) 97% of those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve,

felt that their active duty experience made them want to avoid the Naval Reserve.

Table VI-0-6a Attitude Toward Naval Reserve

How did your experience on active duty affect your attitude toward active participation in the Naval Reserve?

- 1. It made me interested in the Naval Reserve
- 2. It made me want to avoid the Naval Reserve
- 3. Neither
- 4. Have never served on active duty

Table VI-0-6b Summary of Responses to Table VI-0-6a

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	752(64.4%)	709(37.2%)	66(11.4%)
2)	44(3.8%)	294(15.4%)	103(17.8%)
3)	314(26.9%)	728(38.2%)	177(30.6%)
4)	56(4.8%)	173(9.1%)	233(40.2%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	1433(53.0%)	61(22.0%)	18(10.8%)	7(1.5%)
2)	98(3.6%)	77(27.8%)	26(15.6%)	239(50.2%)
3)	844(31.2%)	129(46.6%)	89(53.3%)	145(30.5%)
4)	328(12.1%)	10(3.6%)	34(20.4%)	85(17.9%)

P. JOINING NAVAL RESERVE UNDER NO DRAFT PRESSURE
TABLES VI-P-1 AND VI-P-2

Chi-square tests showed that the responses of the personnel in all of the groups were significantly different from each other.

The officers' responses revealed a positive attitude toward the Naval Reserve while the rated men's responses were not quite as positive as those of the officers.

The non-rated men and those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve most frequently chose the fourth answer, "No, I definitely would not have joined the Naval Reserve."

Table VI-P-1

Joining Naval Reserve Under No Draft Pressure

If there had been no draft and you had not had any military obligation at the time you first entered military service, do you think you would have joined the Naval Reserve?

1. Yes, I definitely would have joined the Naval Reserve.
2. Yes, I probably would have joined the Naval Reserve.
3. No, I probably would not have joined the Naval Reserve.
4. No, I definitely would not have joined the Naval Reserve.
5. I have no idea what I would have done.
6. I would have joined the Regular Navy.

Table VI-P-2

Summary of Responses to Table VI-P-1

	OFFICERS	RATED	NON-RATED
1)	282(24.2%)	337(17.8%)	38(6.5%)
2)	244(20.9%)	307(16.2%)	75(12.9%)
3)	252(21.6%)	301(15.9%)	134(23.0%)
4)	65(5.6%)	229(12.1%)	189(32.5%)
5)	241(20.7%)	435(22.9%)	127(21.8%)
6)	82(7.0%)	281(14.8%)	19(3.3%)

	YES YES	YES NO	NO YES	NO NO
1)	615(22.8%)	17(6.2%)	16(9.6%)	9(1.9%)
2)	515(19.1%)	45(16.3%)	30(18.0%)	27(5.7%)
3)	478(17.7%)	58(21.0%)	47(28.1%)	95(19.9%)
4)	151(5.6%)	49(17.8%)	34(20.4%)	246(51.6%)
5)	611(22.6%)	63(22.8%)	39(23.4%)	86(18.0%)
6)	324(12.0%)	42(15.2%)	1(0.6%)	13(2.7%)

Q. PRIMARY REASON FOR JOINING THE NAVAL RESERVE
TABLES VI-Q-1 AND VI-Q-2

The three primary reasons given by officers for joining the Naval Reserve are listed in descending order according to percentages of officers choosing them, were:

- a) had a chance at officer's commission instead of being drafted,
- b) to serve their country,
- c) wanted their choice of service rather than be drafted.

The rated men's three primary reasons, listed in descending order according to percentage of people choosing them, were:

- a) wanted their choice of service rather than be drafted,
- b) to serve their country,
- c) to fulfill their obligation at a time of their choice.

The non-rated men, those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve, those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve, and those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve, all had the same two primary reasons and in the same order.

These reasons were:

- a) wanted their choice of service rather than be drafted,
- b) to fulfill their obligation at a time of their choice.

The two primary reasons, in order of percentage of people choosing them, of those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve were:

- a) wanted their choice of service rather than be drafted,
- b) to serve their country.

Table VI-Q-1

Primary Reason for Joining Naval Reserve

What was the primary reason for your initial entry into the Naval Reserve on either active or inactive duty?

1. Involuntarily assigned from active forces.
2. To learn a trade or skill that would be of value in civilian life.
3. Wanted my choice of service rather than be drafted.
4. To serve my country.
5. To fulfill my obligation at a time of my choice.
6. Opportunity for advanced education, professional training.
7. Had a chance at officers' commission instead of being drafted.
8. Drill and training pay.
9. Retirement benefits.
10. For the travel, excitement, new experience.
11. To become more mature and self-reliant.
12. Other important influence but none of the above.
13. Like to fly.
14. Choice of skill training.

Table VI-Q-2

Summary of Responses to Table VI-Q-1

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>RATED</u>	<u>NON-RATED</u>
1)	23(2.0%)	29(1.5%)	13(2.2%)
2)	10(0.9%)	75(3.9%)	38(6.5%)
3)	192(16.5%)	562(29.5%)	293(50.4%)
4)	221(18.9%)	298(15.6%)	36(6.2%)
5)	93(8.0%)	254(13.3%)	90(15.5%)
6)	56(4.8%)	65(3.4%)	21(3.6%)
7)	246(21.1%)	23(1.2%)	16(2.8%)
8)	52(4.5%)	120(6.3%)	2(0.3%)
9)	41(3.5%)	149(7.8%)	3(0.5%)
10)	52(4.5%)	108(5.7%)	21(3.6%)
11)	14(1.2%)	41(2.2%)	14(2.4%)
12)	93(8.0%)	132(6.9%)	26(4.5%)
13)	72(6.2%)	36(1.9%)	40(6.9%)
14)	2(0.2%)	14(0.7%)	40(6.9%)

	<u>YES YES</u>	<u>YES NO</u>	<u>NO YES</u>	<u>NO NO</u>
1)	36(1.3%)	15(5.4%)	3(1.8%)	10(2.1%)
2)	93(3.4%)	10(3.6%)	5(3.0%)	13(2.7%)
3)	626(23.1%)	89(32.1%)	80(47.9%)	245(51.7%)
4)	511(18.9%)	21(7.6%)	8(4.8%)	13(2.7%)
5)	252(9.3%)	49(17.7%)	32(19.2%)	103(21.7%)
6)	120(4.4%)	8(2.9%)	3(1.8%)	8(1.7%)
7)	248(9.2%)	15(5.4%)	4(2.4%)	14(3.0%)
8)	151(5.6%)	13(4.7%)	4(2.4%)	6(1.3%)
9)	183(6.8%)	8(2.9%)	1(0.6%)	0(0.0%)
10)	153(5.6%)	12(4.3%)	4(2.4%)	10(2.1%)
11)	51(1.9%)	4(1.4%)	5(3.0%)	7(1.5%)
12)	182(6.7%)	24(8.7%)	9(5.4%)	36(7.6%)
13)	90(3.3%)	6(2.2%)	8(4.8%)	6(1.3%)
14)	13(0.5%)	3(1.1%)	1(0.6%)	3(0.6%)

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results described in Chapter VI, the following conclusions have been developed by this writer. Naval Reserve training is considered as being quite a bit less effective than the Regular Navy training. This appears to be because most reserve training is done in the classroom and this environment does not contain many, or any, positive motivators. Practical or on-the-job training is virtually non-existent, leaving the rated man in a vacuum with respect to training in his specialty. In addition, the training equipment and training aids generally are aimed toward the non-rated man. The positive reaction of the non-rated men toward these aids and equipment may be attributable to the fact that these personnel have never encountered these devices before. The negative or mediocre attitude of the rated men may be attributed to the fact that they "get the same old flicks" and that nothing is new to them.

Active duty for training helps in some ways toward the professional development of the individuals. The attitudes and helpfulness of the active duty personnel generally were seen as being moderately positive, although a substantial number of the reserve personnel had negative attitudes in general toward their active duty for training. Twenty-three percent or less of the respondents in any category, such as non-rated, felt that there was very little or no effectiveness in their ACDUTRA. Generally, the non-rated men had a negative attitude toward their active duty.

Had there been no draft pressure, the officers and rated men would have joined the Naval Reserve while the non-rated and those personnel

who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve would not have joined the Naval Reserve.

The basic reasons for joining the Naval Reserve, with the exception of the officers, were a) to be able to have the freedom of choice rather than to be drafted and b) to fulfill their obligation at a time of their choice. In addition, those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve joined to be able to serve their country.

Those personnel who neither like the Navy nor the Naval Reserve (the NO NO group) represent approximately 14% of the entire Naval Reserve population. It appears to this author that these personnel want no part of the Navy or the Naval Reserve; given their choice they would get out. Of the people in this group, 91% have had less than six years in the military service.

Those personnel who do not like the Navy but do like the Naval Reserve (the NO YES group), do not seem to be really interested in the Navy and might be participating in the Naval Reserve program for the money. These personnel represent approximately five percent of the total Naval Reserve population and could possibly make a career out of the Naval Reserve.

Those personnel who like the Navy but do not like the Naval Reserve (the YES NO group), were "real Navy" in attitude but were disappointed in the Naval Reserve, possibly because of the entirely different atmosphere. These personnel represent approximately eight percent of the total Naval Reserve population, and given a little more "spit and polish" in the Reserve program might stay in the Naval Reserve.

Those personnel who like the Navy and the Naval Reserve (the YES YES group) comprise about 77% of the total Naval Reserve population. These personnel appear to be more patriotic in their attitude. Approximately

71% of these personnel have over six years of military service to their credit and undoubtedly will stay in the Reserves as long as possible. These personnel were generally positive in their attitudes toward the Navy in general and were willing to cope with the shortcomings such as poor training they felt existed in the Naval Reserve. Of these personnel, over 60% would return to active duty without any hesitation. Although training may have been poor, these personnel could probably be brought up to regular Navy efficiency in a short period of time.

The officers generally were satisfied with the Naval Reserve program.

The rated men, as a group, were generally positively motivated toward the Naval Reserve program. However, they did indicate that their Naval Reserve training was inadequate.

The non-rated men and third-class petty officers comprised over 62% of the NO NO group. They generally were not motivated and expressed a lackadaisical attitude toward the Navy in general.

It was readily apparent that the punched data had not been verified, since many errors could be attributed to the keypunch operator. After some considerable research and discussion concerning the possibility of using formatted answer sheets which could be read by an optical scanner, hence bypassing the keypunch operator, it was concluded that the cost involved would be exorbitant. In planning a data processing and analysis project, it must always be uppermost in the analyst's thoughts that, "garbage in equals garbage out." Consequently, pains should always be taken in insuring that no matter what method is used to process returned information, it must yield accurate data.

APPENDIX A

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE STUDY

QUESTIONNAIRE

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Naval Reserve Force Study
Washington, D. C. 20350

1. How old were you on your last birthday?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. 17 - 18 years old | L. 35 - 36 |
| B. 19 - 20 | M. 37 - 38 |
| C. 21 - 22 | N. 39 - 40 |
| D. 23 - 24 | P. 41 - 42 |
| E. 25 - 26 | R. 43 - 44 |
| F. 27 - 28 | S. 45 - 46 |
| H. 29 - 30 | T. 47 - 48 |
| J. 31 - 32 | U. 49 - 50 |
| K. 33 - 34 | V. 50 - 54 |
| | W. 55 years or older |

2. Which statement below best describes your most recent change of residence?

- A. I moved to a larger city.
 B. I moved to a smaller city.
 C. I moved to another residence in the same city.
 D. I have not moved in the past ten years.

Indicate the number of years you have resided at the following residences:

	3. Your Present Residence	4. Your Previous Residence	5. Next Previous Residence
Less than one year	A	A	A
One year	B	B	B
Two years	C	C	C
Three years	D	D	D
Four years	E	E	E
Five years	F	F	F
Six years	H	H	H
Seven years	J	J	J
Eight years	K	K	K
Nine years	L	L	L
Ten or more years	M	M	M
None, not applicable		N	N

6. What is your race?

- A. Caucasian
- B. Negro
- C. Other

7. How many dependents do you have for tax purposes (not counting yourself)?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three
- E. Four
- F. Five or more

8. What was your total annual income from all sources before deductions in 1968 (include wife's earnings if applicable)?

- A. Less than \$ 3000
- B. \$ 3000 but less than \$ 5000
- C. \$ 5000 but less than \$ 6000
- D. \$ 6000 but less than \$ 7000
- E. \$ 7000 but less than \$ 8000
- F. \$ 8000 but less than \$ 9000
- H. \$ 9000 but less than \$10000
- J. \$10000 but less than \$12000
- K. \$12000 but less than \$14000
- L. \$14000 but less than \$16000
- M. \$16000 but less than \$18000
- N. \$18000 or more

9. What is the nature of your employment (check the category which most nearly describes what you do)?

- A. Craftsman (example: toolmaker, pattern maker)
- B. Technical (example: electrical engineer)
- C. Administrative/Managerial (example: office manager)
- D. Sales (example: real estate or securities salesman)
- E. Clerical (example: stenographer)
- F. Service Industry (example: radio repairman)
- H. Agricultural (example: farmer)
- J. Professional (example: school teacher, lawyer)
- K. Student
- L. Operative (example: heavy equipment operator, bus driver)

10. What kind of civilian employer are you presently working for full time?

- A. Self-employed
- B. Federal Government
- C. County Government
- D. City Government
- E. Private firm with more than 500 employees
- F. Private firm with between 100 and 500 employees
- H. Private firm with less than 100 employees
- J. Not applicable. I am a full-time student not working full time.
- K. Not applicable. I am not working full-time and I am not a full-time student.

11. Indicate the highest grade you completed in grade school or high school:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| A. 1 | H. 7 |
| B. 2 | J. 8 |
| C. 3 | K. 9 |
| D. 4 | L. 10 |
| E. 5 | M. 11 |
| F. 6 | N. 12 |

12. Did you graduate from high school?

- A. Yes
- B. No

13. Indicate the number of years you attended a vocational or technical school:

- A. 0 years
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. 3 years
- E. 4 years

14. Did you graduate from a vocational or technical school?

- A. Yes
- B. No

15. Indicate the number of calender years you attended a college or university as an undergraduate:
- A. 0 years
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 3 years
 - E. 4 years
 - F. 5 years or more
16. Were you awarded a bachelor's degree or equivalent from a college or university?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
17. Indicate the number of calender years you have engaged in postgraduate work:
- A. 0 years
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 3 years
 - E. 4 years
 - F. 5 years
 - H. 6 years or more
18. Were you awarded a second degree or equivalent from a college or university?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
19. Do you like the Navy?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
20. Do you like the Naval Reserve?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

21. Which of the following Reserve Components do you think you would like better than the Naval Reserve?

- A. Army Reserve
- B. Air Force Reserve
- C. Marine Corps Reserve
- D. Coast Guard Reserve
- E. Army National Guard
- F. Air National Guard
- H. None of the above

22. Which of the following services do you think you would like better than the Navy?

- A. Army
- B. Air Force
- C. Marine Corps
- D. Coast Guard
- E. National Guard
- F. None of the above

23. If you are not in the Naval Air Reserve, indicate the Naval District in which the Training Center where you attend drills is located:

- | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|
| A. 1st | F. 8th | M. 14th |
| B. 3rd | H. 9th | N. 15th |
| C. 4th | J. 11th | P. 17th |
| D. 5th | K. 12th | R. Overseas |
| E. 6th | L. 13th | |

24. If you are in the Naval Air Reserve, indicate where you attend drill:

AA. NAS Atlanta	AP. NARTU Alameda
AB. NAS Dallas	AR. NARTU Jacksonville
AC. NAS Glenview	AS. NARTU Lakehurst
AD. NAS Grosse Ile	AT. NARTU Memphis
AE. NAS Los Alamitos	AU. NARTU Norfolk
AF. NAS New Orleans	AV. NARTU Washington
AH. NAS New York	AW. NARDIV Buffalo
AJ. NAS Olathe	AX. NARDIV Denver
AK. NAS Seattle	AY. NARDIV Houston
AL. NAS South Weymouth	AZ. NARDIV Miami
AM. NAS Twin Cities	BA. NARDIV Clinton County (Wilmington, Ohio)
AN. NAS Willow Grove	BB. Alameda Detachment Moffett
XX. Not in Naval Air Reserve	

25. How did you first enter military service? (Answer only the response which best describes your entry into service -- active or reserve -- whichever came first).

My initial entry was into the active service and I --

- A. Enlisted for service in the Regular Navy.
- B. Was involuntarily inducted (drafted) through Selective Service.
- C. Volunteered for induction (asked to be drafted).
- D. Entered through an officer commissioning program.

My initial entry was into the Naval Reserve and I --

- E. Enlisted under a program requiring only active duty for training (e.g. -- "six months program" or the four-month variable active duty for training program).
- F. Enlisted in the Naval Reserve with a 2-year active duty commitment.
- H. Enlisted without any active duty commitment at all
- J. Was commissioned after completing an NROTC, AVROC, NAVCAD or OCS program.
- K. Was commissioned with no active duty commitment.
- L. Naval Academy.
- M. Interservice transfer.

26. What is your rating or designator? (Fill in the appropriate answer letters in the boxes on the answer sheets).

Officer
Designators

Enlisted Ratings

AA. 1105
AB. 1305
AC. 1325
AD. 1355
AE. 1375
AF. 1405
AH. 1515
AJ. 1535
AK. 1615
AL. 1635
AM. 1645
AN. 1655
AP. 1705
AR. 2105
AS. 2205
AT. 2305
AU. 3105
AV. 4105
AY. 5105

<u>Answer</u>	<u>Rating</u>
BA.	AA
BB.	AB
BC.	AC
BD.	AD
BE.	AE
BF.	AG
BH.	AK
BJ.	AM
BK.	AN
BL.	AO
BN.	AQ
BP.	AS
BS.	AT
BV.	AW
BW.	AX
BX.	AZ
BY.	BM
BZ.	BR
CB.	BT
CC.	BU
CD.	CA
CE.	CE
CH.	CM
CJ.	CN
CK.	CS
CL.	CT
CP.	DC
CR.	DK
CU.	DM
CV.	DP
CW.	DS
CX.	DT
CY.	EA
CZ.	EM
DA.	EN
DB.	EO
DD.	ET

<u>Answer</u>	<u>Rating</u>
DE.	FA
DF.	FN
DH.	FT
DJ.	GM
DL.	HM
DN.	IC
DR.	IM
DU.	JO
DV.	LI
DW.	ML
DX.	MM
DY.	MN
DZ.	MR
EB.	MP
EC.	MU
ED.	OM
EE.	PC
EF.	PH
EJ.	PM
EK.	PN
EL.	PR
EM.	PT
EP.	QM
ER.	RD
ES.	RM
EU.	SA
EV.	SD
EX.	SF
EY.	SH
EZ.	SK
FB.	SM
FC.	SN
FD.	ST
FE.	SW
FF.	TD
FH.	TM
FJ.	UT
FK.	YN

27. What was your age when you first entered military service (active service or reserve component)?

- A. 17 years old or younger
- B. 18 years old
- C. 19 years old
- D. 20 years old
- E. 21 years old
- F. 22 years old
- H. 23 years old
- J. 24 years old
- K. 25 years old or older

28. How many years of military service do you have for pay purposes?

- A. Less than one year
- B. 1 year but less than 2
- C. 2 years but less than 3
- D. 3 years but less than 4
- E. 4 years but less than 5
- F. 5 years but less than 6
- H. 6 years but less than 7
- J. 7 years but less than 8
- K. 8 years but less than 9
- L. 9 years but less than 10
- M. 10 years but less than 12
- N. 12 years but less than 14
- P. 14 years but less than 16
- R. 16 years but less than 18
- S. 18 years or more
- T. I do not know

29. How many satisfactory years of military service creditable for retirement do you have?

- A. Less than 2 years
- B. 2 years but less than 3
- C. 3 years but less than 4
- D. 4 years but less than 5
- E. 5 years but less than 6
- F. 6 years but less than 7
- H. 7 years but less than 8
- J. 8 years but less than 10
- K. 10 years but less than 12
- L. 12 years but less than 14
- M. 14 years but less than 16
- N. 16 years but less than 18
- P. 18 years but less than 20
- R. 20 years or more
- S. I do not know

30. Have you attended a Class "A" School?

- A. Yes
- B. No

31. What is your present grade?

Commissioned

- A. 06
- B. 05
- C. 04
- D. 03
- E. 02
- F. 01

Enlisted

- H. E9
- J. E8
- K. E7
- L. E6
- M. E5
- N. E4
- P. E3
- R. E2
- S. E1

32. When will your present Ready Reserve enlistment, obligation or agreement expire?
- A. Within one month
 - B. Within one to three months
 - C. Within three to six months
 - D. Within six months to 1 year
 - E. Within one to two years
 - F. Within two to three years
 - H. Within three to four years
 - J. More than four years from now
 - K. Indefinite (officers only)
 - L. I do not know
33. How long has it been since you last were on Active Duty (not ACDUTRA or TEMACDU)?
- A. Less than 2 years
 - B. 2 years but less than 3
 - C. 3 years but less than 4
 - D. 4 years but less than 5
 - E. 5 years but less than 6
 - F. 6 years but less than 7
 - H. 7 years but less than 8
 - J. 8 years but less than 10
 - K. 10 years but less than 12
 - L. 12 years but less than 14
 - M. 14 years but less than 16
 - N. 16 years but less than 18
 - P. 18 years or more
 - R. Never on active duty
34. Were you ever involuntarily called into active service from inactive duty status in the Naval Reserve because of an international situation, such as the Korean Hostilities or Berlin Crisis?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
35. Have you been advanced in pay grade while participating in the Naval Reserve not on active duty?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

36. If you entered the Naval Reserve after separation from active duty which of the following best describes how you joined a drilling unit?
- A. Does not apply to me, I have not been on active duty
 - B. I had a Reserve obligation and I voluntarily joined a drill unit.
 - C. I had a Reserve obligation and I was involuntarily assigned to a drill unit.
 - D. I did not have a Reserve obligation and I voluntarily joined a drill unit.
37. Which of the following describes your present participation in a drill unit?
- A. I must participate in a drill unit under the terms of my original enlistment or obligation.
 - B. I am voluntarily participating in a drill unit.
 - C. I am not participating in a drill unit.

NOTE: In Questions 38 through 43, if you do not know the Naval Reserve component in which you are serving, please search all six questions for the type of unit to which you are attached.

38. If you are in the Combat Unit Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:
- A. DD/DE (Reserve Crew BLUE)
 - B. Mine Craft (Reserve Crew BLUE)
 - C. Inshore Undersea Warfare
 - D. Mobile Construction Battalion
 - E. Naval Air Fleet Operational Squadrons (Hardware Squadron Unit)
 - F. I am not in the Combat Unit Component

39. If you are in the Fleet Augmentation Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:
- A. Naval Reserve Destroyer Division Commander/Staff Unit
 - B. Naval Reserve MINE Divisions and Squadron Commander/Staff Unit
 - C. Mine Warfare Reserve Crew (GOLD)
 - D. ASW Reserve Crew (GOLD)
 - E. Surface (Surface, Fleet or Military Training Division)
 - F. Submarine Program (Division)
 - H. Military Sea Transportation Service Program (Division)
 - J. Ship's Supply Officer Program (Division)
 - K. Naval Control of Shipping Organization Program (Division)
 - L. Air Anti-Submarine Warfare Unit (VS)
 - M. Helicopter Anti-Submarine Warfare Units
 - N. Patrol Unit (VP)
 - P. Fighter Unit (VF)
 - R. Attack Unit (VA)
 - S. Fleet Tactical Support Unit (VR)
 - T. Naval Air Intelligence Reserve Unit (NAIRU)
 - U. Naval Air Reserve Division (NARDIV)
 - V. OPCON Unit
 - W. I am not in the Fleet Augmentation Component
40. If you are in the Fleet Support Activities Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:
- A. Ship Activation, Maintenance and Repair
 - B. Marine Corps Reserve Support
 - C. Naval Security Group (Division)
 - D. Naval Air Reserve Maintenance Unit (NARMU)
 - E. Systems Analysis Unit
 - F. I am not in the Fleet Support Activities Component
41. If you are in the Shore Establishment Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:
- A. Transportation, Traffic and Terminal Management Program
 - B. Intelligence Program (Division)
 - C. Telecommunications Censorship Program
 - D. Naval Reserve Fleet Mobilization Team Program
 - E. Selective Service Program
 - F. Ordnance Systems Program
 - H. Naval Air Systems Command Reserve Unit (NASRU)
 - J. Naval Construction Regiment Staff
 - K. I am not in the Shore Establishment Component

42. If you are in the Phased Forces Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:

- A. Naval Security Group Program
- B. Intelligence Program
- C. Medical Program
- D. Dental Program
- E. Chaplain Program
- F. Law Program
- H. Petroleum Program
- J. Naval Research Program
- K. Public Affairs Program
- L. Naval Engineering Program
- M. Politico-Military Affairs Program
- N. Naval Reserve Officer Schools Program
- P. Supply Corps Program
- R. Military Sea Transportation Service Program
- S. Naval Control of Shipping Organization Program
- T. I am not in the Phased Forces Component

43. If you are in the Training and Support Component, indicate the type of unit to which you are attached:

- A. Naval Reserve Group Command/Staff unit
- B. Naval Air Reserve Staff (NARS)
- C. Training and Support Program (AIR)
- D. Training and Support Program (OTA)
- E. I am not in the Training and Support Component

44. Approximately how many regularly scheduled drills have you attended in the past six months (count each day of weekend training as two drills; count each week night as one drill)?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------|
| AA. 24 or more | AJ. 17 | AU. 8 |
| AB. 23 | AK. 16 | AV. 7 |
| AC. 22 | AL. 15 | AW. 6 |
| AD. 21 | AM. 14 | AX. 5 |
| AE. 20 | AN. 13 | AY. 4 |
| AF. 19 | AP. 12 | AZ. 3 |
| AH. 18 | AR. 11 | BA. 2 |
| | AS. 10 | BB. 1 or 0 |
| | AT. 9 | |

45. If you are eligible for STARP drills (Naval Air Reserve only) how many did you perform during the last fiscal year?

- A. 36
- B. 30 - 35
- C. 24 - 29
- D. 18 - 23
- E. 12 - 17
- F. 6 - 11
- H. 1 - 5
- J. None, although I am eligible for STARP drills
- K. I am not eligible for STARP drills
- L. I am not in the Naval Air Reserve

If you have served on active duty in the Navy (otherwise do not answer questions 46 through 52), how much were you told about the Naval Reserve before you ~~were~~ released from active duty:

	Thoroughly Explained To Me	Only Partially Explained To Me	Not Explained At All
46. Purpose	A	B	C
47. Organization	A	B	C
48. Pay	A	B	C
49. Promotion	A	B	C
50. Retirement	A	B	C
51. Training	A	B	C
52. Benefits	A	B	C

If you have served on active duty in the Navy (otherwise do not answer questions 53 through 59), how much were you told about the Naval Reserve after release from active duty and before you requested assignment to a unit:

	Thoroughly Explained To Me	Only Partially Explained To Me	Not Explained At All
53. Purpose	A	B	C
54. Organization	A	B	C
55. Pay	A	B	C
56. Promotion	A	B	C
57. Retirement	A	B	C
58. Training	A	B	C
59. Benefits	A	B	C

60. How did you obtain the most information about the Naval Reserve?

- A. From Regular Navy personnel while on active duty.
- B. From a Naval Reserve Briefing Team, while I was on active duty.
- C. From a briefing by a Naval Reservist who was participating.
- D. From a briefing at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU before I requested assignment to a unit.
- E. From a Naval Reserve recruiter.
- F. From a briefing at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU after I was assigned to a unit and attending drills
- H. None of the above.

61. How nearly do you feel the Naval Reserve is comparable to the Regular Navy in overall effectiveness of training?

- A. Naval Reserve has equally effective training.
- B. Naval Reserve has somewhat less effective training.
- C. Naval Reserve has quite a bit less effective training.
- D. Naval Reserve is nowhere near as effective.
- E. I don't know.

62. How nearly do you feel the Naval Reserve is comparable to the Regular Navy in advancement in rate (enlisted) or promotion (officers)?
- A. Naval Reserve promotions are easier to attain.
 - B. Naval Reserve promotions are equally attainable.
 - C. Naval Reserve promotions are somewhat less attainable.
 - D. Naval Reserve promotions are quite a bit less attainable.
 - E. Naval Reserve promotions are nowhere near as attainable.
 - F. I don't know.
63. How nearly do you feel the Naval Reserve is comparable to the Regular Navy in "real Navy" atmosphere?
- A. Naval Reserve is just as "real Navy"
 - B. Naval Reserve is somewhat less "real Navy"
 - C. Naval Reserve is quite a bit less "real Navy"
 - D. Naval Reserve is nowhere near as "real Navy"
 - E. I don't know.
64. In deciding whether or not to continue participation in the Naval Reserve, how significant are promotions to you?
- A. They are the most significant factor.
 - B. They are one of the most significant factors.
 - C. They are of some significance.
 - D. They are of little or no significance.
65. In deciding whether or not to continue participation in the Naval Reserve, how significant is drill pay to you?
- A. It is the most significant factor.
 - B. It is one of the most significant factors.
 - C. It is of some significance.
 - D. It is of little or no significance.
66. Has your participation in the Naval Reserve caused you marital difficulty?
- A. Not at all
 - B. Slight
 - C. Moderate
 - D. Serious

Do you feel your participation in the Naval Reserve has to some extent enhanced:

67. Happiness of your family?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. On the contrary, it has detracted
- D. Not married

68. Pursuit of your hobby?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. On the contrary, it has detracted
- D. I do not have a hobby

69. Pursuit of your further formal education?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. On the contrary, it has detracted
- D. I am not attending school

70. Advancement in your job?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. On the contrary, it has detracted
- D. I am not employed

71. Has your participation in the Naval Reserve ever helped you to obtain a civilian job, directly or indirectly?

- A. Yes
- B. No

72. Have you ever been refused civilian employment because of your Naval Reserve membership or Naval Reserve training participation?

- A. No
- B. Yes, within the past three years.
- C. Yes, but it has not happened within the last three years.
- D. Not to my knowledge.

73. In your civilian employment have you ever been passed over or slowed in promotion, denied other benefits or discharged because of your Naval Reserve membership or Naval Reserve training participation?
- A. No
 - B. Yes, within the last three years.
 - C. Yes, but it has not happened within the last three years.
74. Has your participation in the Naval Reserve ever helped you to win a promotion in your civilian job, directly or indirectly?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
75. What is your civilian employer's leave policy for your annual Naval Reserve training duty?
- A. Permits two weeks military leave.
 - B. Permits two weeks extra vacation leave with pay.
 - C. Permits two weeks leave without pay.
 - D. Permits two weeks leave but only pays me the difference between my military and civilian pay.
 - E. My employer will not permit special leave without pay.
 - F. Does not apply. I am self-employed.
 - H. Does not apply. I am unemployed.
76. Are your wages and conditions of civilian employment covered by a collective bargaining agreement by the union and management?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Don't know

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve Instructors? (Do not answer Questions 77 through 83 if you have not had recent experience with Naval Reserve Instructors).

		Almost all of my instructors have been	Only about half of my instructors have been	Few of my instructors have been
77.	Well qualified to teach assigned subject	A	B	C
78.	Well qualified as an instructor	A	B	C
79.	Good lecturers	A	B	C
80.	Good demonstrators	A	B	C
81.	Conscientious	A	B	C
82.	Helpful to me	A	B	C
83.	Interested in the Naval Reserve	A	B	C

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve classroom sessions? (Do not answer Questions 84 through 90 if you have not had recent experience with Naval Reserve classroom sessions):

		Almost all classroom sessions have been	Only about half of the classroom sessions have been	Few of the classroom sessions have been
84.	Objective	A	B	C
85.	Stimulating	A	B	C
86.	Interesting	A	B	C
87.	Informative	A	B	C
88.	Well organized	A	B	C
89.	Productive	A	B	C
90.	Helpful to me	A	B	C

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve practical training or on-the-job training?

	Almost all has been	Only about half of it has been	Very little of it has been
91. Advanced	A	B	C
92. Objective	A	B	C
93. Helpful to me	A	B	C
94. Interesting	A	B	C
95. Well planned	A	B	C
96. Properly conducted	A	B	C
97. Effective	A	B	C
98. Realistic	A	B	C
99. Purposeful	A	B	C

What has been your experience recently with respect to Naval Reserve training equipments and training aids?

	All training equipments and aids are	Only some of the training equipments and aids are	None of the training equipments and aids are
100. Adequate	A	B	C
101. Modern	A	B	C
102. In working order	A	B	C
103. Helpful to me	A	B	C

104. What is your opinion of the training program in your Naval Reserve unit generally?
- A. Outstanding
 - B. Pretty good
 - C. Not too good
 - D. Poor
 - E. Very poor
105. What is your opinion of the training program in your Naval Reserve unit as far as it affects you as an individual member?
- A. Outstanding
 - B. Pretty good
 - C. Not too good
 - D. Poor
 - E. Very poor
106. Indicate the amount of challenge which the training program in your Naval Reserve unit presents to you personally:
- A. Almost always highly challenging, interesting, and stimulating.
 - B. Usually challenging, but occasionally dull.
 - C. Occasionally challenging, but sometimes pretty dull.
 - D. Not challenging at all, almost always dull and boring.
107. Have you performed active duty for training during the last three years?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

(IF YOUR ANSWER IS (B), DO NOT ANSWER QUESTIONS 108 THROUGH 128)

What type of active duty for training did you perform?

	108. Latest Period of ACDUTRA	109. Next Previous Period of ACDUTRA	110. Next Previous Period of ACDUTRA
Staff afloat	A	A	A
Staff ashore	B	B	B
On-the-job training afloat	C	C	C
On-the-job training ashore	D	D	D
School	E	E	E
Hardware Squadron cruise	F	F	F
Unit cruise - home	H	H	H
Unit cruise - Fleet Base	J	J	J
ASW Tactical School	K	K	K
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	L	L	L
Seminar	M	M	M

111. Indicate your overall opinion of the value of active duty for training you have performed recently as it affects your qualification for advancement:

- A. Of great value to me.
- B. Of only some value to me.
- C. Of very little value to me.
- D. Of no value to me at all.

Indicate your overall opinion of the value of the active duty for training you have performed insofar as it affected your qualification for advancement or professional development:

	112. Latest Period of ACDUTRA	113. Next Previous ACDUTRA	114. Next Previous ACDUTRA
Of great value to me	A	A	A
Helped in some ways	B	B	B
Contributed only slightly	C	C	C
A waste of time	D	D	D
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	E	E	E

Indicate your overall opinion of the attitude of the active duty personnel with whom you have performed active duty for training:

It seemed that	115. Latest Period of ACDUTRA	116. Next Previous ACDUTRA	117. Next Previous ACDUTRA
Most of them were highly interested in my training	A	A	A
Most of them were only moderately interested in my training	B	B	B
Everyone was interested, but too busy to pay much attention to me	C	C	C
No one really cared whether I received any training or not	D	D	D
My presence was resented	E	E	E
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	F	F	F
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA with active duty personnel	H	H	H

Indicate your opinion of the helpfulness of the contribution to your training made by active duty personnel with whom you have performed active duty for training:

The Contribution By Active Duty Personnel	118 Latest period of ACDUTRA	119 Next Previous ACDUTRA	120 Next Previous ACDUTRA
Was Quite Helpful	A	A	A
Was only Moderately Helpful	B	B	B
Left Much to be Desired Although They did the Best They could under the circumstances	C	C	C
Was almost non-existent; I had to fend for myself	D	D	D
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	E	E	E
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA with active duty personnel	F	F	F

121. Indicate your overall opinion of the attitude of the command(s) under which you have performed active duty for training during the past three years:

- A. Highly interested in seeing that I received good training.
- B. Moderately interested in seeing that I received good training.
- C. Pretty much indifferent to my training.
- D. Very indifferent to my training.
- E. Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA

122. Indicate your overall opinion of the effectiveness of the training received from the command(s) under which you have performed active duty for training during the past three years:

- A. Very effective training was received.
- B. Partially effective training was received.
- C. Very little effective training was received.
- D. No effective training was received.
- E. Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA

Indicate your overall opinion of the appropriateness to your rating/designator of the active duty for training you have performed:

My ACDUTRA Was	123. Latest Period of ACDUTRA	124. Next Previous ACDUTRA	125. Next Previous ACDUTRA
Full Related	A	A	A
Moderately Related	B	B	B
Not Related At All	C	C	C
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	D	D	D

Indicate your opinion of the appropriateness to your mobilization billet of the active duty for training you have performed:

My ACDUTRA Was	126 Latest Period of ACDUTRA	127 Next Previous ACDUTRA	128 Next Previous ACDUTRA
Full Related	A	A	A
Only Moderately Related	B	B	B
Not Related At All	C	C	C
I did not have a mobilization billet	D	D	D
If I had a mobilization billet, I did not know what it was	E	E	E
Not applicable; did not perform ACDUTRA	F	F	F

129. In general, was your experience on active duty pleasant or unpleasant?

- A. Pleasant
- B. Unpleasant
- C. Have never served on active duty

130. In general, do you consider the duties you performed on active duty to have been meaningful or not meaningful?

- A. Meaningful
- B. Not meaningful
- C. Have never served on active duty

131. In general, do you feel you had a good opportunity for advancement in rate (enlisted) or professional development (officers) while on active duty?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Have never served on active duty

132. In general, did your experience while on active duty lead you to like or dislike the Navy?
- A. Like
 - B. Dislike
 - C. Neither
 - D. Have never served on active duty
133. Has your experience on active duty been helpful to you in civilian life?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Have never served on active duty
134. How did your experience on active duty affect your attitude toward active participation in the Naval Reserve?
- A. It made me interested in the Naval Reserve
 - B. It made me want to avoid the Naval Reserve
 - C. Neither
 - D. Have never served on active duty
135. Do you feel you have received adequate recognition from superior officers for your performance as a member of your Naval Reserve unit?
- A. Yes
 - B. Yes, frequently
 - C. Yes, occasionally
 - D. No
136. Do you feel your participation in the Naval Reserve serves a useful purpose for your country?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
137. If there had been no draft and you had not had any military obligation at the time you first entered military service, do you think you would have joined the Naval Reserve?
- A. Yes, I definitely would have joined the Naval Reserve.
 - B. Yes, I probably would have joined the Naval Reserve.
 - C. No, I probably would not have joined the Naval Reserve.
 - D. No, I definitely would not have joined the Naval Reserve.
 - E. I have no idea what I would have done.
 - F. I would have joined the Regular Navy.

138. What was the primary reason for your initial entry into the Naval Reserve on either active or inactive duty?
- A. Involuntarily assigned from active forces.
 - B. To learn a trade or skill that would be value in civilian life.
 - C. Wanted my choice of service rather than be drafted.
 - D. To serve my country.
 - E. To fulfill my obligation at a time of my choice.
 - F. Opportunity for advanced education, professional training.
 - H. Had a chance at officers' commission instead of being drafted.
 - J. Drill and training pay.
 - K. Retirement benefits.
 - L. For the travel, excitement, new experience.
 - M. To become more mature and self-reliant.
 - N. Other important influence but none of the above.
 - P. Like to fly.
 - R. Choice of skill training.
139. If you have been advanced in pay grade during the past three years, to which of the following do you most attribute your success in this respect?
- A. Own efforts/self-study.
 - B. Organized training program during drills.
 - C. Training received prior to release from active duty.
 - D. Assistance from active duty personnel at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU (including instructors).
 - E. Assistance from my fellow Reservists other than in the organized training program (including officers).
 - F. I have not been advanced in pay grade during the past three years.

140. If you have been advanced in pay grade during the past three years, to which of the following do you least attribute your success in this respect?

- A. Own effort/self-study
- B. Organized training program during drills.
- C. Training received prior to release from active duty.
- D. Assistance from active duty personnel at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU (including instructors).
- E. Assistance from my fellow Reservists other than in the organized training program (including officers).
- F. I have not been advanced in pay grade during the past three years.

141. What do you consider to be the most significant training in the Naval Reserve you have received during the past three years:

- A. Regular drills aboard a Naval Reserve ship.
- B. Active Duty for Training.
- C. Regular drills at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU.
- D. Own efforts/self-study
- E. Active Duty
- F. Reserve ASW Tactical School Course (on ACDUTRA).
- H. Class A School.
- J. Class B School.
- K. Fleet Exercise (on ACDUTRA).
- L. Seminars

142. What do you consider to be the least significant training in the Naval Reserve you have received in the past three years:

- A. Regular drills aboard a Naval Reserve ship.
- B. Active Duty for Training.
- C. Regular drills at the Training Center or NAS/NARTU.
- D. Own efforts/self-study.
- E. Active Duty.
- F. Reserve ASW Tactical School Course (on ACDUTRA).
- H. Class A School.
- J. Class B School.
- K. Fleet Exercise (on ACDUTRA).
- L. Seminars

143. As an commissioned officer, do you feel your mobilization billet is wholly compatible with your designator?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I am not sure
 - D. I am not a commissioned officer.
144. As a commissioned officer, do you feel the Navy and/or the Naval Reserve is making the best use of your civilian training, experience, and skills?
- A. Yes
 - B. Yes, occasionally.
 - C. Yes, but very infrequently.
 - D. No
 - E. I am not a commissioned officer.
145. As a commissioned officer, do you feel your civilian training, experience and skills would enable you to make a more meaningful contribution to the on-going, peacetime work of the Regular Navy?
- A. Yes
 - B. Yes, as my time permits.
 - C. No
 - D. I am not a commissioned officer.
146. When you first affiliated with the Naval Reserve under the 2x6 program did you believe that you would be required to drill regularly after you were released from active duty?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I have never been affiliated with the Naval Reserve under the 2x6 program.

147. How far do you normally travel (one way) to the Training Center or NAS/NARTU where you attend drills?

- A. Less than one mile.
- B. More than one mile but less than five miles.
- C. More than five miles but less than ten miles.
- D. More than ten miles but less than fifteen miles.
- E. More than fifteen miles but less than twenty miles.
- F. More than twenty miles but less than twenty-five miles.
- H. More than twenty-five miles but less than fifty miles.
- J. More than fifty miles but less than one hundred miles.
- K. More than one hundred miles but less than two hundred miles.
- L. More than two hundred miles.

148. How long does it normally take you to travel (one way) to the Training Center or NAS/NARTU where you attend drills:

- A. Less than half an hour
- B. More than half an hour but less than one hour.
- C. More than one hour but less than two hours.
- D. More than two hours but less than three hours.
- E. More than three hours.

If you are attached to a Naval Reserve unit and not attending drills regularly, or not at all, indicate which of the following come nearest to being the two main reasons why not?

	149 Most Important Reason	150 Next Most Important Reason
Its too far to travel	AA.	AA.
Drills are a waste of time	AB.	AB.
My wife objects to my being away from home	AC.	AC.
Conflicts with my attendance at school	AD.	AD.
I am working at my regular, full-time job	AE.	AE.
I am working at my secondary part-time job	AF.	AF.
I do not like the way I am treated by petty officers	AH.	AH.
No training in my designator or rating	AJ.	AJ.
Naval Reserve is too "make believe" in comparison to the Regular Navy	AK.	AK.
Drills are too boring and do not challenge my best abilities	AL.	AL.
Discipline is too strict.	AM.	AM.
Not enough enforcement of rules, regulations or discipline	AN.	AN.
I can make more money somewhere else	AP.	AP.
I am not assigned to the type of unit with which I would like to participate	AR.	AR.
I do not get an opportunity to drill aboard a ship	AS.	AS.
Drill pay is too low	AT.	AT.
Unit is administered for the benefit of the officers	AU.	AU.
Unit is administered for the benefit of the enlisted	AV.	AV.
No opportunity for me to advance in rate or professional development	AW.	AW.
Training aids and equipments are too much out-of-date	AX.	AX.
As an officer, there is no opportunity for me to become commanding officer or executive officer of the unit	AY.	AY.
I resent being denied full privileges at the Navy Exchange while attending drills.	AZ.	AZ.
I do not like the way I am treated by officers.	BA.	BA.
I am attending drills	BB.	BB.

151. How do you feel about being recalled to active duty (indicate only one answer)?

- A. I am still obligated to serve in the Ready Reserve, and I fully understand that I would have to go if called.
- B. I am voluntarily participating in the Naval Reserve, under the terms of a Ready Reserve Agreement, and I fully understand that I would have to go if called.
- C. I would resent being called up for anything less than full mobilization.
- D. I am willing to serve on active duty at any time.
- E. My recall to active duty would result in a grave personal hardship for me.
- F. If there was no clear-cut need for my service on active duty, I would resent being called up under any circumstances.

152. If you are not in the Naval Air Reserve, what would be your personal situation if the Navy could arrange to airlift members of your Naval Reserve unit to a major Naval Base (leaving not earlier than 1700 on Friday and returning not later than 2200 on Sunday) so that you could be trained on the most modern equipment and in the latest procedures?

- A. I could not be away from home for such a long period of time.
- B. These hours would conflict with my regular job.
- C. These hours would conflict with my regular job, but I think I could arrange to participate.
- D. It would be convenient to participate, but not more often than once a month.
- E. It would be convenient to participate, but not more often than once a quarter.
- F. I would welcome this opportunity for realistic training.
- H. I do not like to fly.
- J. I am in the Naval Air Reserve.

153. What is your present understanding of your obligation to attend drills:

- A. I must attend 90% of all drills scheduled by the unit to which I am attached.
- B. I must attend 75% of all drills scheduled by the unit to which I am attached.
- C. I do not have to attend any drills
- D. I do not know.

154. When do you prefer to attend drills?

- A. Monday nights
- B. Tuesday nights
- C. Wednesday nights
- D. Thursday nights
- E. Friday nights
- F. All day Saturday
- H. All day Sunday
- J. All day Saturday and all day Sunday, one weekend each month

155. Where are you normally located when you depart for drill?

- A. At home
- B. At my place of employment
- C. At school
- D. None of the above

156. How do you normally travel to the Training Center or NAS/NARTU where you attend drills:

- A. Private conveyance
- B. Public transportation, other than aircraft
- C. Walk
- D. Taxi
- E. Military aircraft
- F. Commercial aircraft

If units were formed to include ten men, all in the same rating, and the unit training program was directed at their specific rating, what effect do you think this would have on the following characteristics?

		Increase Greatly	Increase Somewhat	Increase Little	No Increase	Decrease
157.	<u>Skill Level</u>	A	B	C	D	E
158.	<u>Advancement</u>	A	B	C	D	E
159.	<u>Morale</u>	A	B	C	D	E
160.	<u>Reserve Retention</u>	A	B	C	D	E

Please place both answer sheets in the return envelope and mail promptly.

Do not return the questionnaire.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX B

ANSWER SHEET NO. 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72

73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160


```

CHANGE: PROCEDURE OPTIONS (MAIN);
DECL  BUFFER FILE RECORD INPUT ENVIRONMENT(F(7280,80)),
      TAPLOUT FILE RECORD OUTPUT ENVIRONMENT(F(7280,80)),
      (COLI(160)),NCOLI(160),J(160)) FIXED BIN,
      (INPUT,OUTPUT) CHAR(80),
      CON ENTRY (CHAR(282),FIXED BIN,FIXED BIN) RETURNS (FIXED BIN),
      (I,J,K) FIXED BIN,
      GS CHAR(282),
      KK PICTURE(99),
      S1 CHAR(282) INITIAL (' '),
      S2 CHAR(282) INITIAL (' '),
      S3 CHAR(282) INITIAL (' '),
      S4 CHAR(282) INITIAL (' '),
      NTC CHAR(27);
UN ENDFILE (BUFFER) GO TO FINI;
S1 = 'A..S.C.O.E.F.H.J.K.L.M.N.P.R.S.T.U.V.W.';
S2 = 'AA.AB.AC.AD.AE.AF.AH.AJ.AK.AL.AM.AN.AP.AR.AS.AT.AU.AV.AW.AX
BA.BB.BC.BD.BE.BF.BG.BH.BJ.BK.BL.BM.BN.BP.BQ.BR.BS.BV.BW.BX.BY.BZ.CB.CC.CD.CE.CF.CH.CJ.CK
CL.CP.CR.CU.CV.CW.CX.CY.CZ.DA.DB.DC.DD.DE.DF.DH.DJ.DL.DN.DO.DP.DQ.DR.DS.DT.DV.DW.DX.DY.DZ.EB
EC.ED.EE.EF.EJ.EK.EL.EM.EN.EP.FR.FS.FT.FV.FW.FX.FY.FZ.GB.GC.GD.GE.GF.GH.GI.GJ.GK.GL.GM.GN.GP.GQ.GR
GH.GI.GJ.GK.GL.GM.GN.GP.GQ.GR.GS.GT.GU.GV.GW.GX.GY.GZ.HB.HC.HD.HE.HF.HG.HH.HI.HJ.HK.HL.HM.HN.HP.HQ.HR
HS.HT.HU.HV.HW.HX.HY.HZ.IB.IC.ID.IE.IF.IG.IH.IJ.IK.IL.IM.IN.IO.IP.IQ.IR.IS.IT.IU.IV.IW.IX.IY.IZ.LB
LC.LE.LEE.LEF.LEH.LEJ.LEK.LEL.LEM.LEN.LEP.LER.LES.LET.LEV.LEW.LEX.LEY.LEZ.LG.LH.LI.LJ.LK.LL.LM.LN.LP.LQ
LR.LS.LT.LU.LV.LW.LX.LY.LZ.MB.MC.MD.ME.MF.MG.MH.MI.MJ.MK.ML.MM.MN.MP.MQ.MR.MS.MT.MV.MW.MX.MY.MZ.NB
NC.ND.NE.NF.NG.NH.NI.NJ.NK.NL.NM.NN.NP.NQ.NR.NS.NT.NV.NW.NX.NY.NZ.OB.OC.OD.OE.OF.OG.OH.OI.OJ.OK.OL
OM.ON.OP.OQ.OR.OS.OT.OV.OW.OX.OY.OZ.PB.PC.PD.PE.PF.PG.PH.PI.PJ.PK.PL.PM.PN.PP.PQ.PR.PS.PT.PV.PW.PX.PY
PZ.QB.QC.QD.QE.QF.QG.QH.QI.QJ.QK.QL.QM.QN.QO.QP.QQ.QR.QS.QU.QV.QW.QX.QY.QZ.RB.RC.RD.RE.RF.RG.RH.RI.RJ
RK.RL.RM.RN.RP.RQ.RR.RS.RT.RV.RW.RX.RY.RZ.SB.SC.SD.SE.SF.SG.SH.SI.SJ.SK.SL.SM.SN.SP.SQ.SR.SS.ST.SV.SW
SX.SY.SZ.TB.TC.TD.TE.TF.TG.TH.TI.TJ.TK.TL.TM.TN.TP.TQ.TR.TS.TT.TV.TW.TX.TY.TZ.UB.UC.UD.UE.UF.UG.UH
UI.UJ.UK.UL.UM.UN.UP.UQ.UR.UT.US.UT.UV.UW.UX.UY.UZ.VB.VC.VD.VE.VF.VG.VH.VI.VJ.VK.VL.VM.VN.VP.VQ.VR.VS
VT.VT.VV.VW.VX.VY.VZ.WB.WC.WD.WE.WF.WG.WH.WI.WJ.WK.WL.WM.WN.WP.WQ.WR.WS.WT.WV.WW.WX.WY.WZ.XB.XC.XD.XE
XF.XG.XH.XI.XJ.XK.XL.XM.XN.XO.XP.XQ.XR.XS.XT.XV.XW.XX.XY.XZ.YB.YC.YD.YE.YF.YG.YH.YI.YJ.YK.YL.YM.YN.YO
YP.YQ.YR.YS.YT.YV.YW.YX.YY.YZ.ZB.ZC.ZD.ZE.ZF.ZG.ZH.ZI.ZJ.ZK.ZL.ZM.ZN.ZO.ZP.ZQ.ZR.ZS.ZT.ZV.ZW.ZX.ZY.ZZ';
S3 = 'AA.AB.AC.AD.AE.AF.AH.AJ.AK.AL.AM.AN.AP.AR.AS.AT.AU.AV.AW.AX
.AY.AZ.BA.BB.';
S4 = 'AA.AB.AC.AD.AE.AF.AH.AJ.AK.AL.AM.AN.AP.AR.AS.AT.AU.AV.AW.AX
.AV.AZ.BA.BB.XX.';
DO I = 1 TO 160;
  GET LIST (COLI(I),NCOLI(I),N(I));
  J = 3;
  AGAIN: READ FILE (BUFFER) INTO (INPUT);
  SUBSTR(OUTPUT,1,4) = SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4);
  SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,6) = SUBSTR(INPUT,75,6);
  DO I = 1 TO 35;
    CALL WRITEUP;
  END;
  CALL CLEAN;
  SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,1) = '2';
  DO I = 36 TO 64;
    CALL WRITEUP;
  END;
  CALL CLEAN;
  SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,1) = '3';
  DO I = 65 TO 70;
    CALL WRITEUP;
  END;
  CALL CLEAN;
  SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,1) = '3';
  DO I = 71 TO 105;

```



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CALL WRITEUP;
END;
CLEAN;
SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,1) = '4';
DO I = 106 TO 128;
  CALL WRITEUP;
END;
READ FILE (BUFFER) INTO (INPUT);
DO I = 129 TO 140;
  CALL WRITEUP;
END;
CLEAN;
SUBSTR(OUTPUT,75,1) = '5';
SUBSTR(OUTPUT,5,70) = ' ';
DO I = 141 TO 160;
  CALL WRITEUP;
END;
CLEAN;
GO TO AGAIN;
CLEAN: WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (OUTPUT);
J = 3;
END PROCEDURE;
CON: DCL S (CC,L,N) FIXED BIN,
      {CC,L,N} FIXED BIN,
      SSS CHAR(2),
      SSS CHAR(3);
IF N = 1 THEN DO;
  S = SUBSTR(INPUT,CC,1) || '.';
  L = FLOOR((INDEX(S,SS) + 1) / 2);
  RETURN (L);
END;
IF N = 2 THEN DO;
  S = SUBSTR(INPUT,CC,2) || '.';
  L = FLOOR((INDEX(S,SSS) + 2) / 3);
  RETURN (L);
END;
END CON;
WRITEUP: PROCEDURE;
IF N(1) = 1 THEN RS = S1;
IF N(1) = 2 THEN RS = S2;
IF N(1) = 3 THEN RS = S3;
IF N(1) = 4 THEN RS = S4;
KK = CON(BS,COLI(I),NCOLI(I));
J = J + 2;
IF K = 0 THEN DO;

```



```

NTC = '-';
SUBSTR(OUTPUT,J,2) = NTC;
END;
ELSE SUBSTR(OUTPUT,J,2) = KK;
END WRITEUP;

FINI: PUT EDIT (OUTPUT)(SKIP,A(80));
END CHANGE;
//GO.TAPEOUT DD DSN=NAME=S1027.GOODFILE,UNIT=2400,LABEL=(2,NL),
//              DISP=(NEW,KEEP),VOLUNIT=SER=NPS142,
//              DCB=(RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=7280,LRECL=80)
//GO.BUFFER DD DSN=NAME=S1027.CARFILE,UNIT=2400,LABEL=(2,SL),
//            DISP=(OLD,PASS),VOLUNIT=SER=NPS136,
//            DCB=(RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=7280,LRECL=80)

```

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```

SUBSTR(INPUT,28,1)=' ', THEN GO TO NEXT;
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='4907' & SUBSTR(INPUT,74,2)='1' THEN
GO TO NEXT;
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='4924' & SUBSTR(INPUT,70,2)='CA' THEN
GO TO NEXT;
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='4960' & SUBSTR(INPUT,80,1)=' ' THEN
GO TO NEXT;
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='4818' & SUBSTR(INPUT,75,1)='1' THEN DO;
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (INPUT);
GO TO WRITEOUT;
END; /* DO BLOCK */
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='4320' & SUBSTR(INPUT,75,1)='1' THEN DO;
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (INPUT);
GO TO WRITEOUT;
END; /* DO BLOCK */
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='3299' THEN BEGIN;
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (C);
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (D);
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (A);
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (A);
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (C);
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (D);
GO TO NEXT;
END; /* DO BLOCK */
IF SUBSTR(INPUT,1,4)='1045' THEN BEGIN;
A=INPUT;
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (B);
READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (C);
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (A);
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (C);
GO TO NEXT;
END; /* DO BLOCK */
WRITEOUT:
WRITE FILE (TAPEOUT) FROM (INPUT);
GO TO NEXT;
FINI:
END DLIN:
//GO.TAPEIN DO DSNAME=SI027.CARFILE, UNIT=2400, LABEL=(,SL),
// DISP=(OLD,PASS), VOLUME=SER=NPSSI36,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB, BLKSIZE=7280, LRECL=80)
//GO.TAPEOUT DO DSNAME=SI027.G000FILE, UNIT=2400, LABEL=(,NL),
// DISP=(NEW,KEEP), VOLUME=SER=NPSSI42,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB, BLKSIZE=7280, LRECL=80)

```

* *
* *

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2. Dixon, W. J. and Massey, F. J. Jr., Introduction to Statistical Analysis, McGraw-Hill, 1957.

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13. ABSTRACT			

Questionnaires given to reserve officers and men from all Naval Districts and from the Naval Air Reserve were analyzed to determine their attitudes toward many aspects of the Naval Reserve Program.

Those respondents who have had extended service (over six years) tended to select answers considered indicative of a favorable attitude toward the Naval Reserve than did those personnel having less than six years of service.

Thirteen percent of the respondents selected answers that they neither liked the Navy nor the Naval Reserve. Of the people answering in this way, 62% were from the grades E-3 and E-4.

14

KEY WORDS

LINK A

LINK B

LINK C

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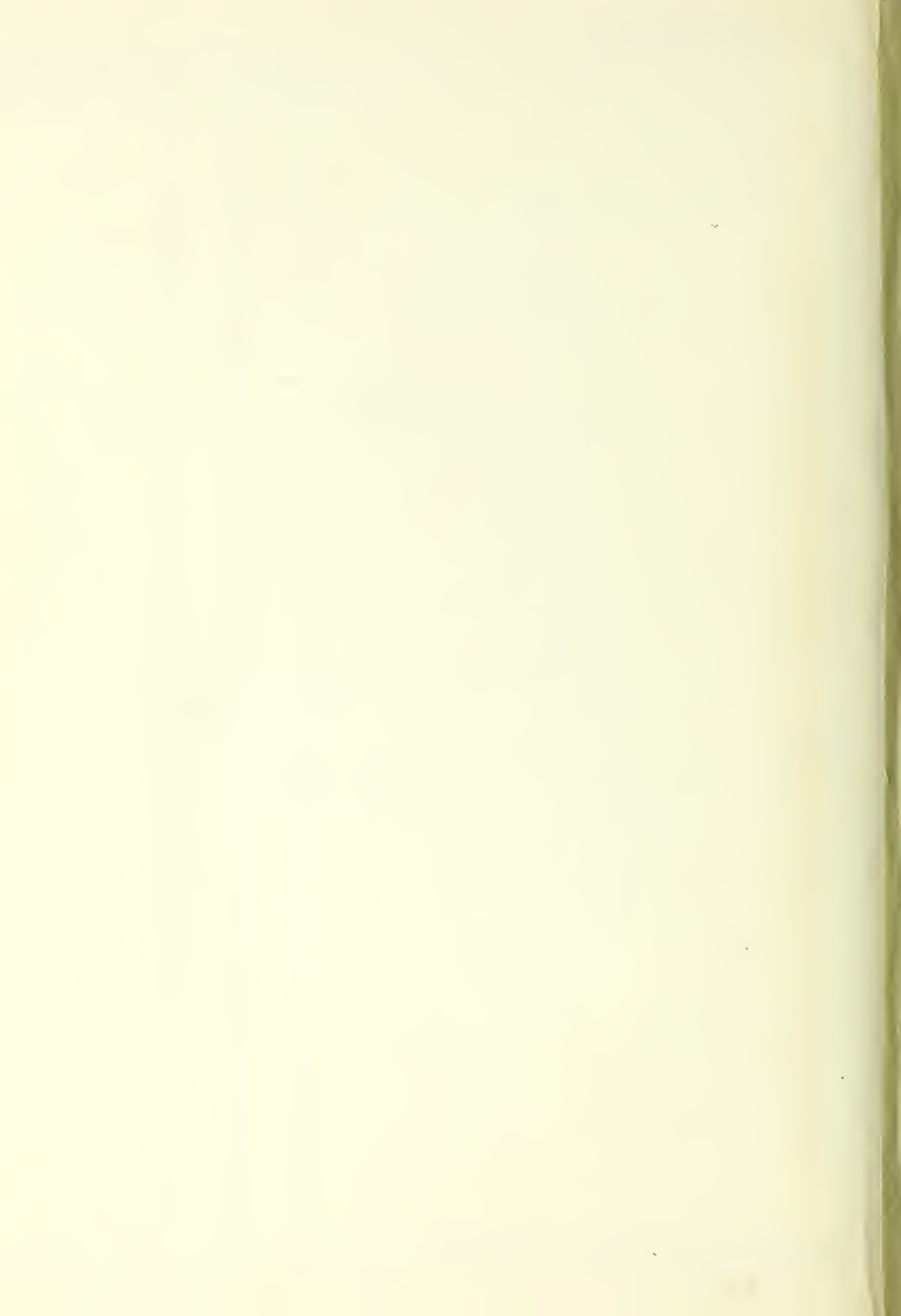
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Questionnaire

Naval Reserve Force Study



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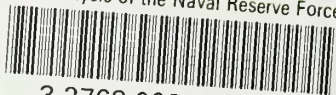
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